VOLUME XXI.

NUMBER 43.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

NONCENTRAL DISTRIBUTION DISTRIBUTION DISTRIBUTION DI PROPERTICALI DI PROPERTIC President's Message.

Management of the management o

RESIDENT MKINLEYS third factory so long as the remarkable growth annual message was not delivered of our inflant industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for usual length, comprising nearly 25,000 marking strength commensuate with its words, and is regarded as one of the most important ever communiting from the White-Emportant ever communiting from the White-Emouse. The leading features of the mes-sage relate to the new dependencies and to the financial question. Sovereignty is to be established throughout all the Philippine Islands and to be permanently maintained. Civil government is to be extended throughout the islands as rapidly as possible. Attention is invited to the report of the Philippines commission as to why it is impossible for the United States to part with the islands and as to the great commercial advantages in hold-ing them. Civil government in Cuba under military control is recommended un-til some substantial progress has been made through the medium of suffrage toward the establishment of an indepen-dent form of government. For Porto Rico he asks the appointment of a civil gov ernor and the election by the people of a council or legislature, property and edu-cational qualifications to be prescribed for voters. Immediate legislation is suggest-

On the mancial question the Presider recommends that the gold standard be provided for by law, and the interest-bearing obligations of the United States be specifically made payable in gold. The regulation of trusts and great commercial combinations, so as to prevent the stifling of competition, but without in any way bampering the development of American manufactures and commerce,

The President, in the opening paragraph, refers feelingly to the recent death of Vice-President Hobart and then proceeds in substance as follows:

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year for all our bicory. Our expects for world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined juports and exports for the combined juports and exports for the contribute of 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports for the combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 38 per cent more than in 1870, showing the cularged capacity of the United States with Jurisdiction to capacity of the United States with Jurisdiction as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations. Exports of agricultural products we exported in value \$339.392.148. Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 39, 1899, the fiscal year ended June 39, 1899, the internal revenue \$723.437.461.51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,093.544.02, leaving a deficit of \$80.111, 99, 1899, the internal revenue \$273.437.461.51. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1809, including termal revenue \$273.437.461.51. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1809, including the first products were \$206.128.431.75, and those from internal revenue \$273.437.461.51. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1809, including the first products were \$206.128.431.75, and those from internal revenue \$273.437.461.51. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1809, including the first products were specified to the second products when the second products were specified to the second products when the second products were specified to the second products which the second products which the second products with the s

Condition of the Treasury.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$235,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coip and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin. The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenue's have made respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3691, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. The Treasury Department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,060,000 of the 5 percent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to

continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of Becomber, instant.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at ligher wages—gives to the body of the people wages—gives to the

will render its service more responsive to the people's needs.

To Mairtain Gold Standard.

I argently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the pavity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as comditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the net of Jan. 14, 1875. The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coincel by authority of the Government. We are doing these things—with the means at hand.

Happity at the present time we are not connecled to resort to leans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining causer by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly 2cclared policy of the United States.

American Merchant Marine. the existing good simulated and silvery and the two metaks (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the art of Jau. 14, 1875. The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon in gold basis. We are maintaining the parity of all the floory issued or coined by authority for the Government. We are doing these fibrings with the means at thand.

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American Merchant Marine.

The contract of the Maritime Country has been testified by the authorities of the American merchant marine to fine the coins of the five metals on a parity with a contract of the Maritime Canal Company has logged a protest and the large provides and the serventes of the coins of the coins, and the large provides are contributed by the authorities of the American Marine.

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company has logged a protest and the large provides and the large provides and the serventes of the coins of the coins of the coins of th

legislation which shall give to the country markine strength-commensurate with list industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense, and as one of the surest and speedlest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our next cannot full to im-

and effort on our part cannot fail to im-prove our situation. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be

Calls Attention to Trusts Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade uniong our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress. The industrial commission, created by the act of Congress of June 18, 1808, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they have agrice are undetermined.

It is universally conceded that combina It is universally conceded that combina-tions which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general-com-munity, by suppressing natural and ordi-nary competition, whereby prices dre un-duly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the ordis involved in such organizations. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly as-certained and asserted.

certained and asserted.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint

an effective code of State legislation ember, to make a complete system of laws compel a general observance of the stary rules to which I have referred.

welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor attendant—a larger employment for labor at the ligher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to a soon the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas states is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate. In young of agricultural products, cotton. In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications, can be made in the national banking act as will render its service more responsive to the people's needs.

To Maintain Gold Standard.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the light of carried to decline liability to indemnify the swifteres.

the restrictions on the importation of cat-tle from the United States, to which I re-

details.
This commission, under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N. (retired); entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal, and in Daricu from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato river, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. The great universities of this work cannot be too

has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed. In my message to Congress of Dec. 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Trensury the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration—which—its—importance—and time-liness merited, but the Congress failed to Paris Exposition of 1900.

important place in the marts of the world.

Cordial Relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkin, Endow, on the North Sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the couclasion Sept. 2 of a parcels post convention with the German Empire. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural escellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their nutrity is gnarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the shaughter-house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment, it is to be hoped that in time the pose to safeguard the public benth and to the insuring of the purity and who lesson the country. The other country from the other.

Joint High Commission.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain.

Joint High Commission.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a jointing commission has been created for the purpose of adjusting all ansettled questions between the United States and Canada, empared in which were the questions of fur seals, the lisheries of the coast and contained in the lisheries of the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the dieff labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the great takes, a more complete marking of a further conveyance of criminals and for the conveyance of criminals and for the conveyance of criminals and for wrecking and surveyance of criminals and for wrecking and surveyance.

Neutrality in Boer War.

dered.

Toon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government, and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State Governments, to exercise the enstomary good offices.

inents, to extrict the care of British Interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been offered to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combinants.

Trenty with Japan.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan Nov. 22, 1594 took effect in accordance with the terms of its unetcenth article the 17th of July Jast, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treatics with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation and II Aug. 3. the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French Citizens under the old French treaty.

Cable to Philippines.

the privileges and rights asserted to be reductive under the old French treaty.

Cable to Philippines.

The Japanese-government has shown a fively interest in the proposition of the Priche Cable Howard to the projected cable lines to Hawail, Guam and the Philippines a branch connection with the coast of Japan. Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1890, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully havie attention to it. I recommend that in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the post-master general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishipan of a cable.

Events in Samon.

Events in Samoa. Events in Samon.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late king, Malietoa Laupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the general act, was to be decided by the ellief justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malletoa Tanu, the rivaled of the Malagana, took up arms. The active interpolation of American and Buttsh was also shown as the property of the pr inent in favor of Malleton Tanu, the rival collef, Manafa, took up arms. The active interresision of American and British war ships became imperative to restore order, at the cost of sangulaary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great British was sent to Samon to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active cforts a penceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolished and a provisional government established. Recommendations unanimously made by like commission for a permanent adjustment—of the Samona question were faken under consideration by the three powers partical to the spenariote. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was necessary in the relations of the powers to Samon. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and England, by virtue of which England relited from Samon in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all livel rights and calms over and in respect to that purities of the lists degree of west longitude, embracing the Islands of Tutulla, Ofoo, Office of the provision shove mentioned, also guarantees its the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the Islands of Samon as those possessed by Germany.

assessed by Germany.
Treaty with Spain. Treaty with Spain.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war, and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratiled to announce that

Home Rule for Cuba.

The withdrawar of the authority of Spain from the Island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the escentive; such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace, so long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that trabupil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the Joint resolution adopted by the Congress the 19th of April 1888, by which the United States disclaimed any dissolution or intention to exercise sovereight, Jurisibicilon or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its de-

and to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

America's Great Responsibility.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have necessed a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest littegrity of purpose and the received a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest littegrity of purpose and the received to the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the asses of the past must heds be bound, to also be of-singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare its to be assured. Whether those its shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it. that froc Cuba be a reality-not—nume: a-perfect-cuity, not a hasty experiment bearing within it self the chemotis of fallare.

Spain or also are clizens of 'uba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who are its fallar to be clized to the standard of the particular in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that the the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will gomint the signed the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will gomint the signed the products of the should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West fadia islands uniter realies of reciprocity which shall be made.

Diplomatic Relations Resumed,

Venezuela Boundary Award.

The international commission of arbitration, appointed under the Auglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award, Oct. 3 last, whereby the boundary, the between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has existed for the greater part of the century. The award, as to which the arbitrators were unantmous, while not meeting the extreme contention of either purty, gives to Great Britain a large share of the Interior territory in dispute and to Xenezuela the entire mount of the Orlondo, including Barlma Point and the Carlobean Hittori for some distance to the eastward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

lies of South and Central America are represented in it. Its maintenance is the fore assured for the next ten years. represented in It. Its maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years.

Peace Congress at The Hagne.

In response to the invitation of his majesty the Emperor of linesia, delegates from treesty-six countries were assembled at The Hagne May 18, as members of a conference in the integest of pusce. The four fact with the integest of pusce. The four fact of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of adoptation to marking war one of the pusce of adoptation to marking the other production of the tenerac convention of 1804 and the extension of indicate methods to international cases. The convention for the pacific settlement of International conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention carefully gaarded the historic position of the United States.

Increase in Army,

and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historic position of the United States.

Increase in Army.

Since my last annual message and in obe dience to the acts of the Congress of April 22 and 20, 1808, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer, officers, has been discharged from the military service. By the act of March 2, 1800, Congress gave authority to increase the regular army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 cullsted men and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By the edition of the country at large, by the edition of the country and large of the surface of the authority of the country from the surface of 18,000 cullsted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized agentation of the edition of the country of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the phress of those returning from the Philippines have been reasported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 25,322 enlisted men of the regular army, and 504 officers and 15,386 enlisted men of the colunteer force are or the ocean en rente to Manila. The force now in Manila consists of 005 officers and 30,578 regulars and 54 officers and 1,4190 officers and 34,506 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila, the force in the archinelage will comprise 2,051 officers and 34,825 men. During the last year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Profession desired and states and 1,000 officers and 1,000 office Postal Needs in Islands.

Postal Needs in Islands.

In restoring peaceful conditions, orderly rule and civic progress in Cuba, Porto Rico, and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the postal service has been an essential and important part of the work. Anortican trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive postions, while mitives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. The development of the service in all of the Islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American Ilnes, with free delivery, money order and registry assaislands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines, with free delivery, money order and registry systems, and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed.

Domestic Postal Service,

Naval Prestige Maintained.

which was \$1,004,000 of appropriations.

Preliminary Work of Census.
In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1880, the preliminary work in connection with the tweifth census is now fully inder way. The officers required for the proper administration of the thicks imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to seeme evidence of the industrial growth of the nation, is broader and more comprehensive than any similar to the miss.

and more comprehensive than any summar legislation in the past. Under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1818, the commission, con-issing of the Secretary of the Terasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the

In my order of May 18, 1895, the Commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philliphines was instructed to declare that we came not to mike war upon the people of that country, "nor upon any party of for the total country, "nor upon any party of for the total country, "nor upon any party of for the total country, "nor upon any party of for the total country, and the property of the forces of occupation was instructed to the forces of occupation was made and the public manner that we come, not as instructed and conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their hersonal and religious rights." The same day, while order length of the forces of the forces of occupation was religious rights. The same day, while order length of the forces of the forces of the forces of the force of t

most careful study of life in the Philippines.

Agiinnido's Claim Disproved.

While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these commissioners set out on their mission of good, will and illustration. But before, their arrival at Mania the shister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarasament for us and most grlevous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present Insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the linked States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is cutegorically dealed by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the fusurgent leader hoped for when he came back. O Manila was the liberation of the Islands from the Spainish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work.

from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and threatings with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Elliphon forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forhearmer were taken as a proof, of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filiphos continually increased, until, finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the breaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sangulnary repulse of the insurgents.

Order of Extermination. Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manffs, of which Gen. Otts justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock the night of the 15th of February the territorial militia shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation. A copy of this fell by good fortune into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted, the night of Feb. 22, a week later than was originally contemplated.

Rebellion Must Be Put Down.

Rebellion Must Be Put Down.

thoroughly established until order is restored.

With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome, but most righteous campaign, with righty deserved success. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rathy season of unusual violence and direction, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unravorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equality important work of reconstructions.

rk of reconstructions. American Rule in Sulu.

to the Congress or as a second to the Congress or as a suppress; 2 of the Tagalo rebellon life in the architectage will soon resume its ordinary-course under the protection of our saveries; and the people of those favored islands will only a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known.

Now Rests with Congress. Now Rests with Congress

islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Now. Rests with Congress.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and county. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to an arely and finally to barnarism. We flag them a fine them we leave them at once to an arely and finally to barnarism. We flag them a fine of the state of the state

fally floats.

Status of Hawnii.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawniian slands at present occupy under the folia resolution of animation approved. July 7, 1885. While by the tresolution the Republic of Hawnii as status which the Hawniian slands at present occupy under the folia resolution the Republic of Hawnii as separate sovereighty made actinguished, its separate sovereighty made to the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not effected. The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our constitution. It is munifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a indicial district, prayiding for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers, and anthods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal Constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

Alaska Needs Legislation.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the Territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in its provisions and is fifted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by evillized people, and unimportant trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. There is practically no organizated form of government, and no reason, why a more complete form of certitorial organization should not be provided.

J recomment of that legislation to the same Status of Hawaii

Government of Porto Rico.

fertitorial organization should not be provided.

Government of Porto Rico.

I recomment that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the motorion of a temporary form of government for this island. It is the straight that the government of the same control of the same in the same control of the same in the s

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. G. L.

PRESENTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor, Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday In the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 gelock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday, Prayer meeting every Wednesday, evening. DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rov.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sun-day at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each nonth. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second, and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets of the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the aitemoon.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

GRANLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.-

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137,-

C. O. McCullough, Sec.

BUILER POST. No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain, P. D. BRCHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT. K. O. T. M., No. 192. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST-

MRS. A. GROULEFF, W. M., MRS. FRED NABRIN, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Moots second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. Woodburk, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets. every first and third Wednesday of each month. MRS. GUULETTE, Lady Con MBS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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A Trial Order with

FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE.

MOTIVE FOR THE ODESSA, NEB., MURDER CASE

Dinamore Was Infatuated with Laue's Wife, and the Double Tragedy Was the Consequence-Prices of Staples at Highest Notch Since 1891.

The wife of Fred Laue has made a confession which clears up the Odessa, Neb., murder mystery. She made the confes-sion to a brother and uncle of her hussion to a brother and uncle of her hus-band and later to the county attorney. It is to the effect that Dinsmore first poisoned bis wife in the rooms of the couple upstairs. He then came down and informed her of what he had done and that he was going to finish the job. He went into an adjoining noom, where Laue was sleeping, and shot him. Laue was killed instantly. Mrs. Dinsmore was poisoned; prussic acid-being used, it is supposed. After shooting Laue Dins-more brought the body of his dead wife down into the kitchen and left it where it was found by the neighbors when they it was found by the neighbors when they were called in. The motive for the crime was infatuation for Mrs. Laue.

HIGHEST FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Values of Staples Stronger than at Any

Values of Staples Stronger than at Any Time Since 1891.

Bradstreet's says: "The last month of the year has opened auspiciously, finding trade and industry generally well employed, demand treading close upon and even passing supply, labor troubles averted in some instances by widespread advances in wages, of small importance except in one or two cities, and with the general level of values of staples at the highest point reached for eight years past. highest point reached for eight years past. Holiday demand has opened well and collections from retail trades therefore show some improvement. The strength of cereals, notably wheat, this week, is a reflection largely of decreased receipts at the Northwest Wheat, including the Northwest. Wheat, including nour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,183,-831 bushels, against 3,690,400 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,813,690, bushels, against 4,441,514 bushels last week."

STEAL HORSES FROM INDIANS.

Red Men on the Osage Reservation Saf-

fer Large Losses of Stock. Horse thieves have been at work in the Osage reservation, not far from Guthrie. Osage reservation, not far from Guthrie, Ok., on a wholesale scale and nearly 100 head have been stolen, thirty from one man, ex-Chief, Big Heart. Under the United States laws horse stealing in Indian reservations is not a felony and the punishment when convicted can only be a fine and short july sentence. Thieves have discovered this and are flocking to the reservation and going into the business, as they can readily afford to spend a few ths in jull it they can steal a number of horses or cattle.

MURDER AT BIG CYCLE RACE. Madison Square Audience Thrown Into

Panic by a Shooting.

An hour after the big bicycle race ended in Madison Square Garden, New York, and during the excitement attending a 15-mile pursuit race, Frederick S. Slater of Rahway, N. J., seated in one of the lower boxes, was shot and mortally Panic by a Shooting. lower boxes, was shot and mortally wounded by Willis Rosser, 19 years old, a medical student. The shooting occurred as the result of a quarrel over a bet.

Office Robbed of a Big Sum. The office of the Pacific Express Company in Chegeing, Wyo., was robbed the other night of Several thousand dollars. When Agent O. C. Brownlee entered the

office in the morning he found the safe open and the tioney gone. The express company officials refuse to state the amount of nioney taken, but it is reported at from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Figures on Sugar Cane Crop.

The entire crop of sugar cane and beet for 1899-1900 will amount to about 8,000,-000 tons-about the same amount as last year-according to carefully prepared sta-tistics submitted to the State Depart-ment by United States Consul Diederich at Magdeburg, Germany, Of this amount the United States uses about one-fourth.

Chicago Man Ends His Life. Chicago Man Ends His Life.

E. R. Howe of Chicago died at the county hospital in Los Angeles, Cal, from self-indicted gunshot wounds. He shot himself with suicidal intent at Santa Ana on Nov. 15. His family, from whom he was estranged, live in Chicago.

Holds Taylor Is Elected. At Frankfort, Ky., the State board of elections gave out an official finding that W. S. Taylor for Governor and the rest of the Republican ticket have been elected on the face of returns.

Abbot to Head Press Bureau was announced that Willis J. Abbot well known in newspaper circles through out the United States, has been selected to take charge of the press bureau of the Democratic national committee.

British in Rout. Gen. Gatacre's force was forced to retreat from before Stormburg by the Boers. The British troops were led into a trap by false information furnished by

Boer sympathizers. Many Minera Killed.

More than thirty miners were killed by an explosion of gas in a mine at Car-bonado, Wash. Kills Himself for Love.

Unrequited love caused George Spees, a young man at Newark, Ohio, to commit suicide with a revolver. Nelson Weeks Escapes Trial

The indictment against Nelson Weeks of Hackensack, N. J., charged with having caused the death of Aimee Smith, 22 Years of age, at the Victor Hotel in New York City March 8, 1897, has been dis-missed, as there was no chance of con-victing Weeks.

Price of White Wore Advanced. The manufacturing potters west of the Alleghanics at a meeting in East Liverpool, Ohio, agreed to un advance of 10 per cent on the price of white ware, to take effect the first of the year.

New Planet Discovered. The European Union of Astronomers announces, through Harvard College ob servatory, the discovery of a minor planet of the tenth magnitude by Charlois. The object has a motion of minus 14 minutes ascension and 4 minutes north in

Evidence of Lake Disaster. The steamer Itamapo reported that while in Lake Eric twenty miles below Long Polat, she passed through a quantity of wreekage, including a portion of a bin. No distinguishing marks could be made out, but it is believed that some yessel must have gone to pieces.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro Tortured to Death—Confessed Murderer of a Woman Killed, At Maysville, Ky., Dick Coleman, the negro murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook, was taken from the officers by a mob of 1,000 men and burned at the stake. The mob, and by the best of the mob. then and purned at the stake. The most led by the husband of the negro's victim, dragged the shricking criminal through the principal streets of the town, bound him to a small tree, set fire to brush and tow about him, and stood guard until he was dead. All that was possible was was dead. All that was possible was done by the sheriff and guard to prevent a lydching, but in the face of such a mob of whites and blacks it was uscloss to attempt to do anything save-deliver him up, which was done. A rope was thrown over the negro's neck by the mob's leaders. They carried Coleman to a small hollow near the railroad, where the leaders bound him tightly to a young sapling. Then they heaped a huge pile of brushwood and timber around him and fired the stack. The victim's eyes rolled horribly. Some one slashed his eyes with Some one slashed his eyes wit a knife. Before the rousting began Cole-man was almost dead. The rope had torn and lacerated his neck and his face was terribly beaten up.

WOMAN SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ida Washburn About to Drown
Herself and Her Two Children.
Because her husband, who is a barber,
had for years accused her of unfaithfulness and beaten her, Mrs. Ida Washburn of Chicago went to Lincoln Park to drown herself and her two small children drown herself and her two small children. Before leaving her home she wrote the following note and left it for her husband: "Dear Jim—It: is better that we separate for good, since you do not believe in me. I am going to Lincoln Park to end it all. Good-by.—Ida." D. J. Rood, Lincoln Park policeman, saw the woman kneeling at the water's edge, at the foot of Wisconsin street. The wind was blowing almost a gale and the children crouched against their mother. As dren crouched against their mother. As tne officer approached he saw the woman was weeping. Mrs. Washburn confessed, she had come to the lake to die. She was praying for forgiveness for what she was about to do, she said, as she had grown desperate because of her husband's ill treatment. (The said has and the officer approached he saw the woman treatment. The policeman took her and the children to the station.

DEVOURED BY CANNIBALS.

White Mau and Four Boys Killed on Admiratty Islands, Details were brought by the steamer Warrimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man and subse quent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty-islands. A letter dated Manlapen, New Britain, says: "Twelve months ago two young Germans named Metzke and Motte opened a trading station on the small Island of St. Andrew in the Admiralty Island of St. Andrew in the Admirative group, to the north of German New Guinea, and in spite of the fact that these natives are a most treacherous and cunning race, appeared to get on very well with them. The two traders decided to buy the island. Molte went to New British the standard of the standar ain to arrange the deal, leaving Metzke with ten Solomon Island boys. Upon Molte's return he found that Metzke had been murdered, together with four of his boys, and the bodies had been cut up, cooked and caten by the savages."

NEW MONEY ORDER FORM

International Issue to Be Like Lately Introduced Domestic Kind.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has given notice of the adoption of a new form of international money order similar to the one which lately came into use in the domestic orders. The issue of the new forms has been begun to offices which have exhausted their supply of old orders. The coupon and order are printorders. The coupon and order are printed on blue paper and the advice and receipt on white paper. The white sheet is bound underneath the other, the repro-duction being made by means of carbon-ized appear. Recent experiments have proved these forms to be securer than

the old ones. Michigan Saw Mills to Close.

Michigan lumbermen are making arrangements at Toronto to move their mills and a large part of their plants from Michigan to the Georgian Bay lumber district on Lake Huron. They say the judgment upholding Ontario's right to prohibit the export of saw logs was so clear they have no hopes of being successful on appeal, and that all their mills in Michigan, being unable to get logs, are about to close. Michigan Saw Mills to Close

Train Wrecks a Car. Train Wrecks a Car.

Forty men and women were crushed and bruised or hurled through space in a collision between a Wabash suburban passenger train and a cross-town electric car at Thirty-first and Stewart avenue, Chicago. The car was reduced to splin ters and scattered along the road, and the motorman, struck down at his post, was so seriously injured that he died two hours after the accident.

Decides Against a Trust. In the United States Supreme Court at Washington the Addystone pipe case was decided. This case involved the con-stitutionality of the combination of pipe manufacturers to manufacture pipe which it was charged was a trust. The decision was handed down by Justice Peckham and was adverse to the combi-

Julia Marlowe a Petitioner. A feature of the opening day of the De-cember term of La Moille County Court at Hyde Park, Vt., was the nearing of a suit for divorce brought by the well-known actress, Julia Marlowe Taber, from her husband, Robert S. Taber. She alleges intolerable severity,

Rubber Trusts Consolidating Plants. Company, known as the rubber trust, will consolidate the plant at Peoria, Ill., with the plant of the India company in Akron, Ohio, tripling the capacity of the latter

plant. Pulled Down by an Engine. A controversy between the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and Foster, & Miller, grain buyers, over an elevator the began to erect at Vesta, Min sulted in the structure being pulled down by an engine.

Death of Senator Senator Hayward died at Nebraska City, Neb. Aug. 15 he was stricken with apoplexy while addressing a Modern Voodmen picnic assembly at Brownsvill Neb., and from that time his strength way gradually.

Actor Emmett Has No Assets. Joseph K. Emmett, the actor, has filed t petition in bankruptcy in New York, with liabilities of \$17,070 and no assets, except clothing, which is exempt. The debts were contracted from 1891 to 1896.

Deserted and Penniless.
Mrs. J. H. Finley was left at the Kirk Hotel, Zanesville, Ohio, without funds, It is claimed she has been deserted by her husband. The couple were married at Marietta a month ago.

Explosion Kills Three Men. Explosion Kills Three Men.
The powder works of James S. Miller,
near Sumneytown, Pa., were wrecked by
an explosion. Three men were killed and
several others injured.

Anti-Damage Contract Void. Judge Klein of the St. Louis Circuit Court in the case of Samuel G. Wilkin-son against the Mobile and Ohio Rail-

road Company rendered a decision in which he held that a contract even by an employe and made for a valuable consideration to release a railroad company from damage liability in case of personal injuries is contrary to public policy and cannot be offered as a defense to an action to recover damages for such injuries.

SUIT AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

Chinese and Portuguese Governments
Want \$50,000 Damages,
The Chinese and Portuguese Governments, through their San Francisco consuls, will join in a claim against the United States and J. R. Dunn, chief of the Chinese bureau, for \$50,000 as com-pensation for the death of Ho Mun, a native of Portugal and a subject of China. The complaint, which will be filed at once with Collector of Oustoms Jackson at San Francisco, recites that Ho Mun. died by reason of the negligent treatment of the United States Government themselves. treatment of the United States Government, through its agent, J. R. Dunn. It is alleged that he declined to allow Ho Mun to have medical attention, though Collector Jackson had issued an order authorizing a physician to see the patient. The case proceeds under the treaty of 1894, based on the convention of 1880. Direct charges against Duna will be sent to Collector Jackson and Ser-retary Gage. Ho Mun was in San Fran-cisco, an applicant for admission, when he was taken sick.

BIG FLOOD NEAR TACOMA.

Stuck River Valley Under Water and

Lives Endangered.

Practically the whole of the Stuck river valley, Wash, is one vast sheet of water. The river itself is a raging flood, destroying acres of the most productive land in the State, and threatening some substantial duelling. It is black they substantial dwellings. It is higher than ever before known since the valley was settled by white men. Several families in the vicinity of Sumner have been compelled to move to escape the torrent. The rise in the river since the recent beavy rains has been the greatest and most rapid ever known. Seventeen inches in one hour is recorded at Sumner. The damage throughout the valley as a result of the freshet cannot be estimated.

STONE CUTTERS ARE VICTORS.

Two Years' Strike in Mount Waldo
Quarries Ends in Their Favor.
Pierce Brothers, owners of the Mount
Waldo quarry at Frankfort, Me, and
contractors for the granite of the Chicago postoffice, have granted the demands
of their striking cutters. The strike, inaugurated two years ago, has delayed the
production of stone. Repeated attempts
on the part of the contractors to supplant
the strikers with Italians have failed. Six
hundred cutters will be put on to catch hundred cutters will be put on to catch up with delayed work. Union men are clated over the victory. The maximum wage is to be \$3.60 for eight hours.

Fatal Dinner Party The body of a murdered man has been found in the shoe shop of Giuseppe Silva in Greenville, Conn. The head had been reished in by a saving blow. Silva and two of his friends have been missing since Thanksgiving day. The body was identi-fied later as that of Silva's cousin. Giuseppe De Angelis, 40 years of age, a la-borer. He had a good sum of money with him when he went to dine with Silva at Thanksgiving.

Strangled to Death by Ice. William Harherson, aged 67 years, met death in a peculiar manner at Philadelphia. While walking to his home he became benumbed with cold and fell down a railroad embankment into a small stream which was frozen over. Harher son's head went through the ice, which ed a collar about his neck and stran gled him to death.

Rice Mills in a Combine.

A rice mill combine or trust is being organized in New Orleans. New York organized in New Orleans. New Yorks capitalists have secured ninety days' options on a majority of the rice mills there and will bid for the others. There are thirteen rice mills with a capacity of 11,700 sacks, which it is proposed to get into the combine.

Settled Out of Court. The contest of the will of ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York instituted by his son, Henry G. Hilton, who was cut off with the interest of \$25,000, which he was to share with his wife, has been abandoned. Mr. Hilton's attorneys have effected a settlement on his behalf with

Indian Chief Selected. Gen. Pleasanton Porter was selected as chief of the Creek Nation. The full bloods, who had protested against the general's selection, made no demonstra-

Secretary Long's Recommendation.

Secretary Long, in his annual report, recommends the building of eighteen new warships for the navy.

The President has nominated Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major general of volunteers.

Boston's Postmuster Resigns. Col. Henry A. Thomas, postmaster Boston, has resigned because of ill health.

Congress Is Opened.
The Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States met and organized on Monday. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c porn. No. 2, 20c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 21c; potatoes, choice, 35c to 45c

per bushel. Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 65c; corn. No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; onts, No. 2 white, 26c

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$7.25; hogs

\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 7ellow, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs

Cincinnal E-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25.

Solut to \$4.00; sneep, \$6.00 to \$4.20; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 34c; onts, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; ryc, 57c to 58c.
Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; onts,

1980; corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c to 32c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c; clover seed, \$4.70 to \$1.80.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 64c to 60c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 53c; onts, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 54c to 56c; barley, No. 2, 46c to 47c; pork mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$6.75; logs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; cats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; huttor are appears 23, c. 20.

and firemen have been reduced 10 per cent:

CUNGRESS AT WORK

THE OPENING SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES.

General Henderson of Iowa Elected Speaker-Opposition to Certain Members Elect Taking the Oath - Adjourn ment Out of Respect to Hobart.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Monday the two houses of the LVIth Congress were called to order, the Senate by Mr. Frye of Maine and the House by its clerk, Mr. McDowell. The opening attracted more than the utual relations of the control o than the usual widespread attention which always attaches to the annual assembling of the national lawmakers.
There was added interest in the event this year, for the many far-reaching questions awaiting consideration gave unusual importance to the return of Con-gress. Aside from this, the Roberts case introduced a phase which promised some-thing outside of the ordinary develop-ments of an opening day.

Early in the day the throngs began

converging at the capitol. The day was bright and propitious and the thorough-fares leading to the editice presented a gay and animated appearance. Within the building all was bustle and excitement long before the hour for calling the houses to order. The outer doors were open to all and through these flowed con-tinuous streams of humanity, until the great corridors, galleries and rotundas were fairly packed.

As early as 10:30 o'clock the conspicu

as early as 10:30 of clock the conspicu-ous figures of Congress began to arrive and this served to give the waiting throngs a temporary diversion. Gen. Henderson went direct to the Speaker's private office, where he shared his time with the House leaders and with those



SPEAKER HENDERSON.

pleading for admission cards, Repre sentative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic House leader, was also early on the scene, conferring with his lieuten-

on the scene, conferring with his licutenants.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Roberts of Utah, in silk hat and orack frock suit, made his way through the crowd to the members' private lobby. Here he chanced to meet Mr. Richardson and the two held a short conference. A buzz of comment followed the gentleman from Utah wherever he went but there was no diswherever he went, but there was no dis-

wherever he went, but there was no dis-respectful demonstration.

Very early in the day a monster peti-tion, said to consist of 7,000,000 natures, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York news-paper. It consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names each about two feet in diame-ter, incased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front-of the clerk's desk and were viewed with of the clerk's desk and were viewed with great curiosity. Later, Maj. McDowell, clerk of the House, ordered all except two of the rolls taken out into the lobby. At 11:30 a shrill-voiced clerk directed

hose not entitled to the floor to retire and officers and pages rapidly cleared out those already in. As the minute hand of the clock opposite the Speaker's restram overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of Clerk McDowell descended with a bang. The members arose and the spec-tators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden of Michi-gan, was elevated and his prayer made the occasion reverent.

After the invocation the reading clerk After the invocation the reading clerk began calling the roll. Mr. Roberts, when his name was called, responded "here" in a loud voice. But he looked nervous and ill at ease. There were no demon-strations during the roll call. When it concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their ames—a quorum.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a resolu-

tion, which was adopted viva voce, providing that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman of the Republican cautus, presented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. The mention of the name of Gen. Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side. Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson of Tennessee and his name draw the sleading. see, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side. Mr. Ridgely of Kausas nominated John C. Bell of Colo-rado as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination candidate of the Silver party. The roll-call resulted: Henderson 177, Richardson 153, Bell 4, Newlands 2. The clerk thereipon announced the election of Mr. Hen derson amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to es cort the Speaker to the chair.

Senate Assembles in Gloom In the shadow of the recent death the Senate convened at noon in its first ses-sion of the LVIth Congress. The death of Vice-President Hobart cast a pall ove the preliminary proceedings at the north end of the great marble capitol. Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem., called the Senate to order. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a heautiful and touchin reference to the death of Vice-Presiden Remonstrances and memorials against

the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) and Mr. by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) and Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.).

By direction of the chair the new Senators were then presented at the secretary's desk, where the oath of office was administered to them by the president pro

Usually the President's annual message to Congress is received on the first day's session. This procedure, however, was ostponed at this session, out of respec to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart. The official announcement to Congress of his death was made by Sen-ator Sewall.

Of Interest to Labor. Buffalo bridge and structural iron workers want the eight-hour day and \$2.50.

Wages of Southern Pacific engin

the to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, the to 12c;

The experiment is being tried in butter, creamery, 23c to 28c; eggs, western, 16c to 22c.

MUCH WORK FOR CONGRESS.

this Promises to Be One of the Mos

Talk Promises to He One of the Most
Talkative Sessions in History.
This, says a Washington correspondent,
promises to be one of the most talkative
Congresses in history. Indeed, the conditions for speechmaking are so favorable that all records may be broken. In
the first place, there will be a general
desire to produce material for the presidesire to produce material for the presidesire to produce material specifical. dential and congressional elections of next year. In the second place, Roberts, currency, the army, expansion. Nicara-gua canal and ship subsidy will afford an inexhaustible mine from which speeches may be drawn. In the Roberts case, polygamy, precedent, the constitution and States' rights are involved. Currency heads the legislative list. A funding bill to float Government bonds at

less than 3 per-cent will be introduced and probably passed. A strong effort will be made to pass the Hanna-Paine ship subsidy bill. It will be a terrible struggle, the result of which cannot at this time be foreseen. Speaker Henderson and Leader Payne favor it in the House, and header Payne favor in the House, and it will be backed by strong influences in the Senate. Opponents of the bill will deery the bounty system and object on economical grounds to the payment of \$9,000,000 annually in subsidies. Friends of the measure will insist that Congress of the measure will insist that Congress should save the \$25,000,000 now paid annually by Americans to foreign ship owners in freight charges and encourage the building of a great American merchant fleet. There will be legislation for the government of Hawaii, Porto Rico and

Alaska.

An acre of space in the Congressional Record will be filled with remarks about Cuba and the Philippines. The size of the standing army's proposed plans of re-organization will receive much attention. There will probably be no general river and harbor bill. A bill to construct the Nicaragua canal will be strongly pressed. Arcaragua canal will be strongly pressed.

A number of railroad bills will be introduced, the two most important of which
will declare in favor of pooling and
against ticket scalping.

There will be much talk about trusts.

A constitutional amendment to regulate or abolish trusts will probably be up for consideration. An earnest effort will be made to secure a large increase of the navy. A determined effort will be made, too, to advance the project for the con-struction of the Grant memorial bridge

cross the Potomac.
While comparatively little time will be pent in the Senate chamber during the early days of the session, much attention will be paid to getting ready for the important matters to receive attention later. These include the financial bill, the policy to be pursued in the Philippines and Cuba, the form of government to be provided for Hawaii and the ratification of the various reciprocity treaties nego-tiated during the recess, and Porto Rico. The Fifty-fifth Congress passed an act fixing the price of armor plate at \$300

ton. It is expected that a strong effort will be made to change this, as it is stated that no factory in the country can furnish the material for the newly au-thorized warship at that price. Harveyized armor plate such as is used on the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, cost \$400, with an added royalty of \$11.20, making the cost \$411.20 a ton. Owing to the passage of the act referred to, the Secretary of the Navy has been obliged to suspend construction on those vessels now building, because the stipu-lated amount will not buy the proper ar

for plate. It is thought the present Congress will perhaps make an appropriation for a Government armor plate plant. This, however, will be combated by some for the reason that in order to start such a plant thousands of men would necessarily have to be trained for the work; and an enormous sum would have to be expend

FOR A LARGER NAVY.

Secretary Long Recommends on In

crease in Vessels. Secretary Long calls for a larger navy in his annual report. He recommends the construction of three armored cruis-ers, three protected cruisers, and twelve runbouts. These vessels, he urges be added to the navy to give the United States a more prominent place as a naval power. Secretary Long also asks that the offects who participated in the battle in which Admiral Cervera's fleet was de-

stroyed be rewarded, as have those who were in the battle of Manila bay. The report opens with a review of op-erations in the Philippine waters, saying that the principal duties of the Asiati squadron have been to co-operate with the army and to maintain a blockade of such extent as has been determined by the general policy of campaign had down by the War. Department. Many impor tant expeditions have been carried out

involving-duty of an arduous character, and few cusualties have occurred.

As there is a "lack of "harmony and adaptation" under the present organization of the bureau of construction, repair, steam engineering and repair, Sec retary Long recommends their reorgan-ization with one common head. He asks for authority to appoint gradu-

ates of the naval academy assistants to the naval constructors. The formation of a naval reserve is urged. Authorit also desired to establish commissar tores in remote statious like Cavite, Juam and Sitka. Coast surveys and an enlarged activity n the hydrographic bureau are desired It is shown that \$300, the maximum

price allowed for armor, will not securfirst class armor, and a Government fac-tory is suggested.

A new battleship, the Kentucky, will

be completed Dec. 24. Many vessels are now being built, nearly all of which will be finished in 1900.

present navy, with equipment, was approximately \$250,000,000. In the navy is an enlisted force of 14, 501 men, 87 per cent of whom are Amer

A table incorporated shows the tonnage of the naval vessels under construction to ue: England, 331,680; France, 255,533; Germany, 148,235; Italy, 120,740; Japan, 130,000; Russia, 222,975; United States,

Last year the cost of the navy was \$39,045,113.51. During the present year it will require \$74,230,309.15, the increase being due to the improvements under way:

Told in a Few Lines. Dewey has promised to visit Chicago Hundreds of cattle drowned during the

ecent floods in Texas.

W. J. Bryan has decided to make our of New England this winter. The torpedo boat destroyer Viper, Lonlon, has been given a successful test. A 70-pound seal, covered with bristles was shot in the harbor at Mamaroneck

Passengers on a train and negro Durant, I. T., had a "set-to," two of the blacks being shot.

Stumbling face downward into a pud lle, the 2-year-old son of Francis Brown of East Hopewell, Pa., was drowned. Desperado "Bill" Honnycutt and Geo Priichard killed oach other by shooting tear Lenois, N. C. Pritchard was purBRITISH ARE ROUTED

GENERAL GATACRE MEETS A DECISIVE DEFEAT.

Forces Compelled to Retire After a Bot Artillery Duel Near Stormberg-Led Into a Trap by False Information from Rocr Sympathizers.

Gen. Gatacre, while moving out with 8,000 men and two batteries of artillery from Putter's kraal in the hope of surprising the Boers at Stormberg, was mis-led by his guides, and found himself in an untenable position, with the result that he was obliged to retire, with severe losses, upon Molteno. He reports over 630 offi-cers and men missing, in addition to a small list of killed and wounded.

A correspondent cables: The wily Boers led the British into a trap by fur-nishing Gatacre and his spies with false information that the enemy's camp at Stromberg could be easily taken by surprise and captured. Gatacre was told that the Boers there numbered only 2,500 and were in a weak condition. The General determined to make an early morning march with a strong column and strike a rapid blow.

The troops chosen were the Second Northum

Royal Irish rifles, the Second Northum-berland Fusiliers, the King's Shropshires, the Second Royal Berkshires acting as mounted infantry, and field batteries Nos. 74 and 77. We marched out smartly, but cautiously, from Putterskraal, and got within two miles of Stromberg without the slightest indication of the whereabouts of the Boers. Our forces were proceeding cautiously when suddenly were met by a hail of bullets coming from behind the low ridges to the front and right flank. The reception was too warm to withstand, and we quickly sought shelter behind a kople. The other troops did the same. We were pretty well covered from the rain of rifle fire, but the big guns threw their shells unpleasantly around us. Our field batteries swing into line and did splendid work, keeping the Boers off while we sought a better abouts of the Boers. Our forces were the Boers off while we sought a better position half a mile away. Here we found ground shelter, and the infantry quickly got into position and opened a fire at long range, while the mounted infantry were sent out to try and get at the Boers' right

Up to this time we had suffered but lit tle, but a new danger suddenly appeared. The Boers who ambushed us were in front and on our right flank, but now there came from the north another strong command all mounted, who menaced our left flank. Gatacre sent the Irish and Northumberland regiments to meet them, and the result was simply disastrous, for they dashed straight into the deadly fire of a number of machine guns, which the Boers had slyly placed in a concealed po-sition. It was evident we had caught a Tartar and were in a nasty position. The Irishmen and Northumberlands got back as best they could, each with 300 men

There was nothing to do but retire. The Boers numbered at least 3,000. British discipline saved the army. There was no confusion or disorder. Every man was in his place and the retreat was carried out in perfect order, the column being covered by mounted infautry and artificiants. lery, ready to swing into position at any

The Boers followed closely, swarming around our flanks, and dragged along two forty-pounders, which they trained on us at every opportunity. Had their gunners been worth their salt they would have inflicted severe damage on us, but their aim was wild and our casualties were surpris-ingly few: As we neared the Molteno camp the Boers gave up the pursuit and

MANY MINERS MEET DEATH. Terrible Explosion of Coal Damp at Carbonado, Wash.

Eighty men went down into tunnel No. 7 of the Carbon Hill Mining Company at Carbonado, Wash., and five hours later an explosion of coal damp took place.

More than thirty of this number are dead. Twenty mained, burned and blind-days in the company of the compan dead. I wenty manned, ourned and onnoted survivors were drawn up, nore dead than alive. Those who were not killed outright by the force of the explosion were hemmed in by falling walls, pinned down by splintered timbers and suffocated. by the deadly fumes of black damp which immediately filled the mine.

The explosion occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock, as near as can be ascertained. The men were gathering at the month of the tunnel preparatory for changing for the noon shift. There was an enormous rumbling sound, and then it ceased abruptly. The residents of the village knew the ferrible he ning of this and hastened to the mouth of the pit. Great volumes of smoke and black damp were

pouring from the mine. pouring from the mine.

In addition to the eighty men in tunnel
No. 7 there were hundreds of others in
different levels, and it at once became
apparent that they were in imminent
peril from the black damp which would penetrate all the shafts. The men on the surface were unable to afford any assistance, but the mine bosses down in the bowels of the earth realized their peril and led all the men they could col-lect out through the air shafts. It was nearly two hours before communication was opened up with the tunnel in which the explosion occurred.

General G. del Pilar Killed. Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's. bodyguard, was killed by Maja, Peyton March's battalion of the Thirty-third infantry in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes. According to reports which Gen. Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan several days ago, Maj. March left, the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo and encountered Gen, del Pilar on a forti fied trail. They fought for four hours, during which time seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded. The American loss was one man killed and six wounded.

Moter of Current Events. Smallpox is becoming epidemic in Tex as, it is said.

Gen. Yaguhracutla, Venezvela, been killed by the rebels. Harry Trumbull, Omaha, Neb., killed a footpad the other night. Bryan helped to dedicate a new public auditorium in Waco, Texas.

The skeletons of six Indians were u earthed near Fort Sencen, Ohio. John Stout, Fort Plain, N. Y., stuck knife into John McMahon, killing him.

Michael J. Sampson, wanted in Chicago for embezzlement, may be brought back from Ireland.

Gov. Sayers, Texas, will call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the Mrs. George A. Lanktord, near Houston, Texas, killed her husband, claiming

ill treatment. She's wealthy, W. J. Nealy, 30, Jersey City, N. J. wife with another man and

moon and killed her. Mex.co .. so prosperous that the finance minister will recommend that Federal taxes be reduced. Cash reserve is more than \$60,000,000.



What will Congress do? is a question of which some thousands of American ewspapers have attempted to reply. Nor interest in if confined to this country or this coulinent. What the Fifty-sixth Congress at its first session, which might lawfully be extended to the first Monday in December next, but which will, in all probability, end several months before that time, will do must inevitably for the service of the contract perfore that time, will do must heavitudy affect, not merely the inaterial interests of all our people, but their political views and acts. And as no man in any community "liveth to himself," so no member, and especially no great member, of the family of nations can avoid some degree of responsibility toward other members of that family. Recent events have made our country more influential in international affairs; have made other nations more inclined to study our politics and policies, and have charged us with great-er responsibilities touching the interests of other countries than would have been deemed possible before the war of 1898 began. These facts account as well for the intense domestic as for the greatly augmented foreign concernment in the doings of the Congress now in session.

The Senate on Wednesday received nearly \$00 bills and resolutions. The most important bills were the Finance Committee's currency reform measure, Mr. Cullom's Hawaiian government measure and the Frye substitute for the Hamma-Payne subsidy bill. Mr. Mason introduced a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers and Mr. Rawlins one providing for an investigation into polygproviding for an investigation into polyg-amy. Mr. Harris was added to the Committee on Elections, which will consider the Quay, Clark and Scott contests. The House was not in session.

The Senate on Thursday received bill The Senate on Thursday received bill from Mr. Chandler to encourage athletics at West Point and Annapolis. Sent to Committee on Contingent Expenses. Chandler resolution to investigate right of Senators Clark of Montana and Scott of West Virginia to hold their seats. Received resolution from Mr. Berry declaring in favor of election of Senators by popular vote. Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 11. Before the House met the Republican and Democratic lenders attempted to perfect an agreement for the deed to perfect an agreement for the de-bate on the financial bill. But the negotations failed. The Republican leaders then decided to resort to a special rule. Mr. Overstreet (Indiana), who is to have charge of the bill, introduced the formal resolution for a special order upon which resolution for a special order upon which the Committee on Rules will act. It provides for the consideration of the bill continuing until a date to be decided upon by the Committee on Rules. Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Rules as follows: The Speaker, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio. Republicans, and Massrs. Richardson of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas, Democrats. Announce-Bailey of Texas, Democrats. Announce ment of the death of Representative Greene of Nebraska was followed by adjournment as a token of respect.

On Friday the House adopted a special order for the consideration of the cur-rency bill, beginning Monday, Dec. 11, general debate to be allowed until the following Friday, amendments to be offered Saturday and vote to be taken Monday, Dec. 18. Mr. Dalzell presented an amend-ment to the rules, creating a committee on insular affairs, to consist of seventeen members, to have jurisdiction over all matters, excepting revenues and appro-priations, of the islands which came to the United-States through the treat-with Spain in 1809, and to Cuba, and to increase the committees on foreign affairs, merchant marine and fisheries, pubfairs, merchant marine and fisheries, public lands, military affairs, naval affairs, and District of Columbia from fifteen to seventeen members, and the committee on territories from thirteen to lifteen members. Mr. Robertson announced the death of Représentative S. G. Baird of Louisiana, and after adopting the customary resolutions, at 1300, as a mark of further respect, the House adjourned until Monday, Dec. 11.

How Quickly We Can Think. Prof. Richet, in his lecture on "Nerve

Vibrations," said that the rate of transmission of nerve impulses could not be more than ten or twelve times a second. Prof. Richet states that if one tried to think a set of words in succession he could never pass that speed, and could not receive a more rapid suc cession of sensations on the same organ. This period, then, might be calle the psychological "unit of time." If the rapidity were greater, sound, electricity and light would be perceived as independent undulations, not continuous sensations; were it slower, one would see the motion of the hour hand of a watch and the growth of a tree.

Foolish Fellow.

Mrs. Fadde (faith curist)-How is your grandfather this morning, Brid-

Bridget-He still has the rheumatics mighty bad, mum. Mrs. Fadde-You mean he thinks he has the rhenmatism. There is no such thing as rheumatism.

A few days later. Mrs. Fadde—And does your grand-father still persist in his delusion that he has the rheumatism?

Bridget-No, mum; the poor man

thinks now that he is dead. We buried

him yesterday.-London Answers. Theatrical Snowstorm.

Realistic snowstorms for theaters are produced by a new machine, which has two revolving perforated cylinders to drop flaked and granulated substances respectively, with electric fans under each cylinder to drive the across the stage as it falls.

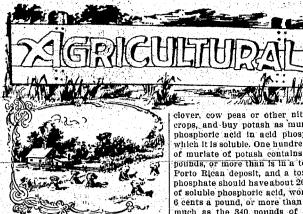
Good Dismond Test. One test for distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder.

Worth a Broad Grin. The spontaneous and happy wit of the late Isaac H. Bromley, for many yours a writer of New York Tribung eaders, is recalled by the example be-

One day in the Tribune office the veteran journalist, Charles T. Congdon. was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's Dictionary, and remarked that if he were ever in jail he would be quite contented with that

"Of course you would," said Brondey, "If you had Bayle, you could ger out."

book



The plan here given has been found well adapted to the use of winter-broad-It consists of a partly under ground basement, over which a double sloping roof is placed with glass on the south side. By protecting the lower part of the house, which is built up of stone concrete or if of wood, the walls are doubled and the sash doubled, with an air space of four inches between, artificial heat will not be needed, except perhaps for a few of the coldest days and nights in the winter. For these, sufficient warmth may be secured by means of an oil stove or a panful of redhot wood or coal set on the floor. The shutters shown on the front will make a good protection during stormy weather when the winds are blowing cold. In

the front is a small entrance door which

is kept closed when not in use, and the

main door is on the further end oppo

site the ventilator in the front gable.

The house faces the south and the lower

part is five feet deep from the level of

House for Winter Brooders



HOUSE FOR WINTER BROODERS the ground. This kind of a house is in use on several large poultry farms du

ing the winters.

Cow Peas. fed to young stock of any kind. At this and wool elements in them, and not too been used as an argument to persuade much fat. We wish we could impress Northern farmers to grow their own hurtful to growing stock. A little corn eyn, if the farmer has light, warm land, or fat-making feed is needed in cold easily cultivated, and plenty of help to weather to keep up animal heat. Hunof all proportion to the bone and muscle

making part of the feed.

or neglect of which may turn the scales to a failure justead of a success. To express it another way, growing animals must have a protein feed, and fattening animals food rich in fats. To those who want to feed fattening stock, mlich cows, brood sows and breeding ewes let beans and peas get to that stage we call fod-Let the seeds get into a hard dough. At this stage pea pods will begin to turn yellow and dead leaves at the base of the stem turn yellow. The s must be thoroughly field cured and the seeds get dry and hard, for the reason that in 100 pounds of soy bean seed there is only a small fraction less than seventeen pounds of oil or fatty If they are bulked damp they will heat and mold. Peas are not so rich in fat and will stand bulking

sooner. Cut with mowing machine for hay Peas are hard to pitch off the wagor We take a hay knife and cut the load the long way, and cross cut it two or three times, when they are as easily handled as common hav .- Farmer's -Advocate. -

Feeding Crops at Home.

Edward Atkinson has advised the farmers to compress their cornstalks grain and hay are also allowed; but it into hales for market as they do their cheapens the cost of the whole and pro-hay. A writer in the New York Trib-vides a succellent food in winter, when une suggests that they had better compress their hay, stalks and grain into milk and market them in that form. But cannot that be improved upon? Why not compress the milk into butter and cheese, and the balance of the fodder and grain into beef, pork and mutton or good, well-trained young horses? believe that this will be another indus Then they would be selling less of the fertility of the farm, and more of their labor and skill, and paying less tribute to the railroads and other transportation companies. When it takes the price of a bushel of grain or of two bushels as it did a few years ago to pay for earrying quother bushed to the sumer, or when the farmer can get for his hay but one-half what the consumer has to pay, he should look about to see how he can compress his products into packages of less weight and bulk, that he may receive more of the proceeds for is economical to grow them in that manner, but the land does not respond it and the railroads less. And when he finds that of every dollar he receives for products one-half must go to restore to the soil that which the crop has taken from it, he should look to see if he cannot manage to retain at home some of grow them as a special crop, apart from nitrogen, potash and phospho acid that he is sending away, and which he replaces from the minus of Chile Germany and South Carolina.

Porto Rico Guano. Rican guano, or something called by that name, have been sent to this cour try with a view of selling it here for fertilizing. It is said to show an analysis of about 17 per cent. of insoluble phos phoric acid, nearly 21/2 per cent. potasi and less than 1 per cent. of nitrogen This would be 340 pounds of insoluble phosphoric acid, valued by experiment stations at 2 cents a pound, or \$6.40 ton. The 48 pounds of potash at 41 cents would be \$2.16, and 20 pound Altrogen at 151/2 cents would be \$3.10. This would show a possible valuation of about \$11.50 per ton at old rates, but we think prices now are a little lower. We doubt, too, if it can be taken out so free from soil or other poorer material that cargo would analyze as high as the namples sent, and it would scarcely pay the rabbits can reach. Do not put too the cost of in portation unless sold higher than \$12 a ion when bagged. Farmers would do netter to grow a trogen in

clover, cow peas or other nitrogenous crops, and buy potash as muriate and phosphoric acid in acid phosphate, in which it is soluble. One hundred pounds of muriate of potash contains 50 to 52 pounds, or more than is in a ton of the Porto Rican deposit, and a ton of acid phosphate should have about 260 pounds of soluble phosphoric acid, worth about 6 cents a pound, or more than twice as much as the 340 pounds of insoluble material.-Exchange.

Care of Tools.
There ought to be a society for the prevention of cruel and abusive use of farming tools and machinery. Whe we see mowing machines and reapers sheltered in winter under apple trees plows and harrows in fence corners and other tools just where the owner left them when he used them last, we feel indignant, says the American Cultivator. We know that it helps to make trade good for the mannfacturer, and gives employment to many men who must supply new tools in place of those rusted and broken, but we know that before the new ones are bought many a horse will work harder on these ma chines than he would have needed to if they had been properly cared for, and men and boys must work harder as well and do less effective work. Some tools we know are not sheltered because the owner has not roof enough to cover all that he owns, but in more cases it is but the result of carelessness. This is one of the leaks on the farm that prevent the stream of prosperity from filling he farmer's pockets and building up hi bank account. Try to have them all housed before winter, and before spring -have them overhauled and cleaned, iron work oiled, wood painted and every part in working order to be gin with the next season.

Northern-Grown Corn. We are not prepared to assert that yellow corn is more valuable for feeding purposes than white corn, but we believe that Northern yellow corn is Cow peas may stand until the first better than Southern white corn of the pods get full grown, but not ripe. This same year's harvest. It may be because is especially necessary if they are to be of more thorough ripening, but we think the fact has been proven both by stage they have the bone, muscle, hair analysis and by feeding tests. This has Northern farmers to grow their own feeders that fatty foods like corn and corn, which we think they can afford to beans and peas when ripe are positively do, even if it is not better than South work it at a fair rate of wages. Of dreds of thousands of pigs, colts and course the gardener near a large city young cattle are annually stunted and can grow crops more profitable, and he dwarfed by a food where the fat is out | could not afford to grow field corn on land that is assessed at a valuation of \$1,000 or \$2,000 per acre, nor to employ The margin is so small now we must labor at \$2 a day to work it. To pay look into these details, the observance such faxes and labor cost he needs eith er two or three crops a year from his land, or a crop that will yield \$500 or more per acre. - American Cultivator.

> Blindfolding an Animal. Breechy cattle are often forced to car y a heavy board blinder upon their heads-the weight and chafing of this being an unneces sary piece of cruel



canvas cut and fitted in the manner shown in the with rings to slip over the horns and

strap to fasten beneath the jaw. Le the rings slip on the horns far enough so the cloth will not easily come off. American Agriculturist.

Value of Ensilage.

silage is not of itself a complete food,

as the best results are derived; when

there is a change from grass to the reg-

Fig Culture in the South."

A new experiment in California is the

culture of the Smyrna fig. and Secre

tary of Agriculture Wilson is said to

try for successful development in the

South, resulting, perhaps, in millions of

many years, and have been found to

thrive in the open even as far north as

the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia

Doubtless the Smyrna fig is superior

to the varieties that have already been

How to Grow Pumpkins,

Pumpkins are usually grown in the corn field, under the supposition that it

to two crops as favorably as to one. Th

proper way to grow pumpkins is to pre-

pare a piece of ground for them and

han when grown in the corn field. As

a food in winter in connection with

grain, pumpkins are excellent, especial-

Ingenuity of Ants.
A naturalist found that black ants

were devouring the skins of some bird

specimens on a table, so he made tar cir-

cles on four pieces of paper, and put

will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found

the ants busily at work again, and,

looking at the tar circles, found each

one was bridged by bits of sand; which

he clever ants had brought in from the

Protecting Apple Trees from Rabbits

Put an old cloth mitten on one hand

take a box of axle grease in the other hand. Then take a little grease on the

mitten and rub up and down the tree

nuch on, just a little all over. Don't be airaid to use it for fear of hurting.

ill you get a little all over as high as

one under each leg of the table.

vated and will produce a greater

They can then be better cuiti

grown in the South.

ly for cattle.

street.

ulation dry ration of winter.

John Crothers of Marlette planted field of 171/2 acres to potatoes and he Ensilage should not cost the farmer over \$1 a ton, and fifty pounds a day is field of 17½ acres to pointees and has realized \$812.50 from the resultant crop. The valuables stolen from a safe in Wm. Neuman's store at Harmansville a large ration for a cow. This is fort rations per ton, at 2½ cents per ration some weeks ago have been found at Omaand hence will provide for one cow forty days. There is no food that can be produced at a lower cost. The en-

Gov. Pingree has appointed Charles II. Watson of Crystal Falls Circuit Court commissioner for Iron County, to fill a Oil Inspector Judson has appointed

Chas. M. Race deputy oil inspector of Owosso to succeed Arthur L. Currie of that city.

George Bloomfield, an F. & P. M. brakeman, while switching at Clio, slipped under the engine and his left leg was cut off.

Walter Clark, Charles Flintz and Geo. Phomas of Delta township were each ined \$10 for mulicious destruction of school property. Herbert Steams, a thrasher man of

Woodbridge township, was found in his burn with his neck broken. His death dollars annually. Figs have been cultivated on a small scale in Georgia for vas accidental. Mrs. Thomas Percival and Mrs. Whitney of Port Huron were run down by a horse driven by two drunken men and horse driven by two more or less bruised.

The Hessian fly is very bad in Van Buren County wheat fields. From the present outlook the 1900 wheat crop will. e almost wholly ruined.

It is estimated that 300 persons living Shiawassee County invested with the Franklin syndicate, and that they are Martin Norkowski of Alpena, 15 years

old, placed his hand on the muzzle of gun. The gun was discharged accident ally and the hand was blown to pieces. William Y. Murdock of Northville has been chosen cashier of the Michigan Central at Ypsilanti. Thomas Clarage & Son, founders and

machinists at Isalamazoo, amounce that they will at once double the capacity of their foundry by the erection of new buildings, made necessary by the rush of work. Two young women of Gould City got

lost in the woods near that village were not found for twenty-four Fortunately they stumbled into a ed lumbering camp, and found shelter in one of the old buildings, Mary Vickery, uged 90, an inmate of

the Jackson county house, set her clothes on fire with her pipe and before help came she was incinerated.

Amy Lewis, living four miles northwest of Barryfown, swallowed two onnees of carbolic acid with alleged sui-cidal intent. She remained unconscious for four hours. Disappointment in love was the cause of her act.

The Hovey & McCracken sawmill at Muskegon shut down the other day for the last time after a run of eighteen years. This means the winding up of the business of the firm, which has been very nominent in Michigan Comber affairs

James Russell's residence at Maniste burned. Loss \$8,000, insurance \$5,000. Jesse P. Crawford and Miss

NEWS OF OUR STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI

GANDERS.

Missing Pastor Found in Chicago

Found Dead in His Shop-Potatoc

Grown in Detroit This Year-Lapee

veeks, during which time his friend

ould not find the slightest trace of him he Rev. Lee A. Frick of Iron River has

been found by his brother, H. J. Frick of Norris, Mont. The latter had been look-ing for the missing man for two weeks.

He was in Chicago and had given up the search, when he found his brother on his

prother, his mind having become derang

ed. When he recovered his memory he

said that he did not know where he had

been, his mind being a perfect blank. He

Murder Mystery at Detroit.

Murder Mystery at Detroit.
John M. Reindell, a bleyele repair man,
was found dead in his shop in Detroit,
under circumstances which indicated that
he had been murdered. He was found
lying on the floor with his head crushed

to a jelly. The police theory is that he was struck on the head with an iron bur or, wrench. The murderer, after beating out his victim's brains, tried to set fire to

the place. There is no known motive for the crime. The murdered man was 39

rears old and leaves a wife and three

Detroit's potato farms for poor people ielded a crop of 10,430 bushels of the

vegetable the last season, according to the report of the city agricultural commit-tee. Seven hundred and eight vacant lots were used and 167.27 acres, of

ground was planted. The average yield

Harry Rivers Recaptured.

Word was received of the arrest at To

ledo of Harry Rivers, the horse thief who broke Jall at Lapeer the night of Nov. 17. Rivers was awaiting trial charged with

depredations at Imlay City during the

and through the negligence of an attend

Killed on the Track.

Will Cusic of Brighton was killed one

wil Custe of Briginon was kined one mile west of Dexter, on the Michigan Central Railroad by the New York and Boston special. The supposition is that Custe thought he was walking on one track and the passenger was on the

Guilty of Manslaughter.

ed of manslaughter for the killing of Moses Walker, the Easton farmer. The extreme penalty will be fifteen years' im-prisonment. On his former trial Bennett

was convicted of murder in the first de

Crushed to Death. Crushed to Death.

The 16-year-old son of Charles Lincoln of Pulaski was instantly killed. With his father he was engaged in oiling a traction engine. The boy was under the

engine when it was started up, and he

State News in Brief.

The Copper Range Railroad will be ex-tended to Calumet next year.

The 14-year-old son of Andrew Me

leisch of Goodland township is missing.

Vicksburg is ready to welcome some capitalist who will erect and equip a grist mill.

The postoffice at Five Lakes was brok

Charles McGregor, proprietor of a drug store at Mulliken, has been fined \$10 for not keeping a registered pharmacist.

The residence of Moses Gerow, seven niles east of Clare, burned. An eight months' old babe was burned to death.

Thugs failed in an attempt to hold

George Babcock near Matamora.

longed to Uncle Sam.

vas crushed to death.

At Ionia, Wesley Bennett was convict

stealing a horse and committing

Detroit's Crop of Potatoes

the crime.

was expended.

ant made his escape.

other

auxious to return home.

to the station to take a train. At

Jailbreaker Recaptured.

Temple were married at Maple Rapids J. E. Austin & Co. of Standish will soon remove their shingle mill to Florida. John Mess, aged 15, was accidentally shot and badly wounded while hunting

near St. Joseph. John Galbraith, aged 18 years, of Che boygan, was struck by a large Iron whee and instantly killed.

Rev. Henry A. Sumrell, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Bay City, has tendered his resignation.

Charles Ross, charged with assaulting street car conductor at Port Huron, was fined \$26 or sixty days in jail. Tent No. 54, K. O. T. M., at Battle Creek, now has 1,000 members, and is

the largest lodge in the State. The Valentine Clark Cedar Co. of Standish has handled 75,000 poles at its

yard during the past season. Mrs. Matilda Burchfield, aged 81, o Charlotte has begun suit for divorce, al leging that her husband neglects her.

Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F., dedi-ated its new lodge building at Grand Rapids. It is a handsome two-story struc Wm. Van Arsdale was run down by

train on the Ann Arbor Railway near Marion and instantly killed. He formerly lived at Ithaca. The 102 acres of sugar bects sown on the Shaker farm near Berrien Springs, produced 1,500 tons of beets, averaging 15 per cent sugar.

The internal revenue collections in the Saginaw district amount to \$18,689 in

November, an increase of \$4,000 over November, 1898. A rural mail delivery has gone into operation at Ionia. Guy Conner is the carrier and starts out with 100 farm houses on his list.

Two large barns at Zilwaukee belonging to John Otto, together with their contents, burned. Loss \$2,500, partially covered by insurance.

was sixty-three bushels to the acre, for which \$853.91, or about 8 cents a bushel, Byron Persons, son of Capt. Persons of Thunder Bay Island life saving station was injured in a runaway accident a Alpena. He will recover John Henry was acquitted at Port Hu-

ron on a charge of being drunk, because the jury thought the officer had no right to argest the man in a saloon.

Hall Bros. of Belding, refrigerator manufacturers, now employ 300 men, an addition being made recently that will give employment to 100 men. The Cleveland Cliffs Co. has leased the Webster mine at Michigamme and will put men at work soon getting the

property in shape for resumption. Sylvester Sparks, a discharged soldier from the Fifteenth regulars from Man-ila, was robbed of \$100 in gold on a Mich-igan Central train near Battle Creek.

At Crystal Falls, Mrs. Peter Flabby was found dead in bed with two bullet holes in her head. Her husband was arrested on the charge of having murdered her.

Some farmers in Spaulding townshi are feeding their sugar beets to stock and selling them to other farmers, as they unable to secure cars to ship them Ex-Sheriff Pomeroy of Standish and A

Nelson have just purchased 1,000 acres of cedar and other timber near Moore's Junction, and have commenced cutting ties, poles, etc. The Michigan Manufacturing and Mer

cantile Co. of Standish is running campa near Estey, Moore Junction, Mr. Forest and other points near there, cutting bolts, logs, etc., to supply its big mills at Standish next year.

Martin Meecker of Freeland had been away from the village for some time, and when he returned the other day he found that Mrs. Meecker had taken her share of the household goods and departed. She laims non support. It is reported that an attempt was

made to wreck a fast express on the Michigan Central near Geddes. A quan-tity of fish plates had been piled upon the rails, but the fast train dashed through without damage.

Edward Shell, a well-known land look er, who started from Alpena for th woods recently, has not returned and fears are entertained that he is dead. He drove to Rutledge's camp in Green town-ship, hitched his horse and left for a short trip afoot and has not been seen Grace M. Luxton of Milan has begun

suit against Andrew Mead of Ann Arbor town for \$5,000 damages. She alleges that she received certain injuries June 16 by being thrown from a buggy which was run into by a rig owned by Mr Mead and driven by some member of his

ods the Thumb in its shi Kinde ments of stock for the month of Novem ments of stock for the month of November, During that 'month Cass City shipped \$19,000 worth of live stock; Bad Axe, as much stock and fifty enroads of worth of stock and fifty-four carloads of sugar beets

Prompt and reliable certified copies of deaths can now be obtained of the Secof deaths can now be obtained of the Sec-retary of State's department. Formerly of this wis not the case, as a year or more often clapsed under the old law before the records of death were returned, and they were very often incorrect when finally received.

Ben T. Cable, the millionnire of Rock Ben T. Cable, the millionaire of Rock Island, Ill., has just made a remarkable purchase of two fine works of art which he will give to his alma mater, the Uni-versity of Michigan. They are enormous bronze figures from the Parisian sculptor Fremlet. One is a centaur, but it differs from the usually accepted mythological form in that it has a small body and only two legs, which the artist maintains is all that could be nourished by food passing through a man's mouth. The other piece is that of an orang ontaging grasping a female figure. The purchase price is not made public, but the works are considered masterpieces of art.

The deer hunting season recently ended resulted in a total of eleven hunters killed and seven wounded in Michigan and the Lake Superior sections of Wisconsin

and Minnesota. It is said that the new Copper Range Railroad will absorb the Atlantic and Su-perior Railway, now owned and operated by the Atlantic Mining Co. The road has a terminus on Portage Lake, one mile west of Copper Range, Lake Superior, where are located the mills of the Atlan-tic mine and the three new stamp mills of the Baltic, to be built as early as possible next spring.

Chicken thieves have been making arge hauls in the vicinity of Monroe lately. Officers are on the track of the gang, and it will be rounded up.

The balance in the State treasury was reduced nearly \$1,000,000 during the month of November. The cash on hand Dec. 1 at the opening of business was \$459,735,29.

The barn on the Shankland farm, lo cated near Benton Harbor, burned, to-gether with four head of horses, seven lows, a lot of fine bred chickens and ringe; several sets of fine harness, feed, and a mad a large lot of farming implements. Loss \$4,000. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesso -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection-Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

This lesson, on the "Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing," is for Dec. 17. It is from Mal. 3: 13-18; 4: 1-6. The golden text, "Whatsoever a man soweth; that shall he also reap," is Gal. 6: 7. The final words of Malachi are solemn and impres words of Malachi are seemly and impres-sive. The position of the book in our English Bible gives it a place similar to that of the Revelation in the New Testa-ment, and their last chapters present a striking contrast. It is hardly wise to represent Malachi as the last voice of the old dispensation. That has a rhetorical interest, but is hardly justified by the facts, whatever view we take of the Old Testament. Some parts of it were certainly written after Malachi's time. He

tainly written after Malachi's time. He was, however, about the last of the prophets who pursued the method of early times—the style of spoken address. From the exile onward prophecy tended to become more and more the writing rather than the speaking of divine truth. The book of Malachi is in large part an attempt to show that the misfortunes and sorrows of the Jews are the result of sin. This result, the prophet maintains, is inevitable and invariable. The only way to secure the favor of God is to obey his law. That the observance of the national vitinal was emphasized here the national ritual was emphasized here quite as much as merely moral obedience is natural in view of the circumstances. For just now the observance or neglect of the ritual meant, more definitely than a some times in the past, the service of the defiance of Jehovah.

Explanatory.

"Your words have been stout against me." The assumed ignorance of the defiant lows is true to life. The minister goes to a careless, unbelleving man to day and endeavors to show him his duty to wards God. Nine times out of ten the man will not directly deny that he does owe some duty to God, but he will say, "Why, I don't see that I am any worse than the average. There's your Deacon Jones, he'—and then a catalogue of Deacon Jones he'—and the a catalogue of Deacon Jones he'—and th con Jones' defects. The man is defying God, yet he pretends not to realize that he has ever done so.

These Jews had supposed that they

could buy a certain degree of prosperity by their miserable hollow-hearted preby their miserable nonwheater be-tense of worship, their maimed sacrifices, their blemished offerings, their withheld (ithes. They actually had the audacity to complain because God had not reward-ed such mockeries of service. Yet this ed such mockeries of service. Tet this is precisely what some of us are doing to-day. For it is always the half-hearted Christian that complains. He, who has never given to God his whole strength and affection and loyalty, is the very one who wonders why he is not the more prosperous and happy, and why the Lord has withheld from him so many of the good things of life.

good things of life.

We call the proud happy": the Jews, are still speaking. This is their sentiment, not the prophet's. They claim that the haughts and careless men who have defied God are the really prosperous ones, that God's power and justice are thus put in doubt. put in doubt.

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another:" do not base any teaching on the word "often," for it is not in the original or in the revised version. Undoubtedly they that feared the Lord did speak often, but that is not the statement of the text. The class referred to is a class of which comparatively little is said in the Old Testament, yet which was the very salt of the earth during many centuries. Sometimes they are called "the neek," sometimes the righteous," sometimes "they that fear Jehovah." They were men largely of humble birth and obscure of station, who remained steadfast to the true God during all the wicksstudes of politics and priest craft. During the exile their number may have increased somewhat, the disci-Then they that feared the Lord spake may have increased somewhat, the disci-pline of that period teaching many the essons which all needed to learn. Durlessons which all needed to learn. But-ing the century that followed they seem to have been few, and the godless major-ity had things very much their own way, In the later psains we have the utter-ances of some of these righteous men. In the uncaponical books written in follow ing centuries there are numerous men-tions of "the meek," "the righteous," etc. They kept alive the Messianic hope; they They kept alive the Messiauc noe; they counteracted the rapidly formalizing tendency of Pharisaism; they prepared the way for the coming of Christ. That they should speak one to another was natural; for such companionship as they had would be among themselves.

In the "day of Jehovah," the day of independ for the age that then was, the

judgment for the age that then was, the when all things were to be reckoned up, the Lord would take these righteous ones as his own peculiar treusure, as something costly and beautiful. It is one something costly and beautiful. It is one of the most intimate disclosures of the divine mercy that can be found in the

divine mercy that can be tound in the Old Testament.

In that coming day the true relations of things will be made clear. There will be no difficulty then about telling which is the sinner and which the saint.

is the sinner and which the saint.

The picture of the day of judgment as a day of burning and destruction is found in many of the prophets, more especially the later ones. It is imagery, of course, just as the gelenna of the New Testament is imagery, but in the later of the New Testament is imagery. ent is imagery; but imagery that cer ninly had a clearly defined meaning back

The Sun of righteousness with healing in his wings;" there is to be a glorious sunrise for those who fear Jehovah. It notural and usual to make this phrase is natural and usual to make this phrase a mere name for Jesus Christ, hence to spell sin with a capital. The masculine adjective "his" has nothing to "do with the case as some might suppose—"its" was not in use in 1612. Prof. C. R. Brown, in the Biblical World, denies that this passage and the preceding chapterare directly Messianic, that is, that they. ore directly Messianic, that is, that they constitute direct prediction of Christ. The "son of righteousness," according to that view, is no less divine, no less healing; view, is no less divine, no less thanke, only it is a promise for the Jews of Malachi's time as well as for other Godfenring people of later ages.

"I will send Elijah the prophet!" that is, will send another prophet like Elijah,

is, will send intoller proper has being a prophet of warning, preparatory to the inevitable day of reckoning which is to come. It is well known that John the Baptist came to do just this work, and that he was spoken of as the prophet promised in Malachi, The Jews, however, the property Prince of the second statement of the property of the property

promised in Malachi, The Jews, however, many of them actually expected Elijah himself to return in the flesh, "He shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers": all alike shall be brought together in their common yearnbrought together in the common yearning for the mercy and grace of God. Thus only is the family truly united—in the love and service of God. And only when the family is thus preserved and sanctified will society be safe from a terrible and blasting curse—the curse of loveless-ness and lawlessness.

Next Lesson—"Christ's Coming Fore-old."—Isa. 9: 2-7.

Eight thousand men are engaged in mining lead and zine in Missouri. otal output for 1898 was 74,000 tons of lead and 140,000 lons of zitic

MAILS FOR THE YEAR

Annual Report of the Postmaster General Mude Public.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in his annual report, devotes more space to the abuses in second-class mall matter than any other one subject. The most urgent need of the postal service, he declares, is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the paragraphs.

ege accorded by law to that class of mail natter. This reform was paramount to all others.
"There are," he says, "many improve ments and advances waiting development and application; there are opportunities for speedler transmission and delivery; there are fields for broadening the scope of the mail service and bringing it closer home to the people; there are possibili-ties of reduced postage; but above and beyond all of these measures of progress which experience and intelligence are working out, is the redemption of the spe-cial concession which Congress granted for a distinct and justifiable object from

in the perversion and abuse of the privi

the fungus growths and the flagrant evils that have fastened upon it.
"For this costly abuse, which drags on the department and weighs down the service, transmels its power and means o effective advancement in every direction it involves a waste of \$20,000,000 or up ward a year. The postal deficit for the current year is \$6,610,776. But for this wrongful application of the second-class rate, instead of a deficit there would be a clear surplus of many millions.

Statistics of the different classes of matter carried in the past year are quoted in the report, from which an estimate is made that one-half the matter mailed at second class rates (170,371,613 pounds) s improperly classified, and should justly be paid for at third-class rates. These

figures, says the report, show:

1. That more than one-fourth of the entire volume of weight of matter carried through the mails is rated, and pays as second-class matter, when under the spirit and intent of the law it ought to be ated and to pay as third-class matter.

2. That while this wrongly classed mater. ter amounts to more than one-quarter of the whole volume of mail transmitted, it

3. That the expense of transportation 3. That the expense of transportation being reckoned at 8 cents an pound, the mere carrying of this matter costs \$14,103,129, while the revenue from it was only \$1,763,516, involving a loss to the Government of \$12,844,613.

"These statements convey their own moral," the report continues. "It is a gross and manifest wrong that a particular of the statements which interests the statements convey their own moral," the report continues.

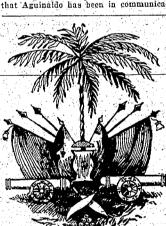
furnishes only one fifty-fifth part of the

lar and limited group of private interests, using the mail solely for their own busi-ness ends, and with no public object, di-rect or incidental, should first succeed in luding the plain purpose of the law, and should then and thus carry on their mail transactions, not at their own expense, but the expense of others. If there is to be a favored class, let it embrace all the

CLOSE AFTER "AGGIE." Insurgent Leader Heading for Montoc Followed by Maccabebes.

Advices from Manila report that Wilder's Maccabebes are closely following the Filipino leader, Gen. Young, with a troop of cavalry and a battalion of the Thirty third infantry, is cutting his way from Vigar to Bangued, where the American and Spanish prisoners are held by the Filipinos. Maccabebe scouts have been placed between Namagapacan and the mountains to prevent the rebel's retreat. Mai. Swigert, with three troops of cavalpatroling the coast and hopes to ry, is patroling the coast and ho cut off Aguinaldo's escape by sea.

disputch from Hong Kong reports



AGUINALDO'S COAT OF ARMS

tion with the Filipino Junta in Hong im of a safe haven in Hong Kong and

advised him to throw himself on the mercy of the United States consul.

Vigan, the chief port of South Itocos, occupied by an American garrison, was attacked by a large body of insurgents with a loss to the defending forces. It is reported that eight Americans were killed and fifty wounded. The rebels were repulsed, however, after a hard fight, and were finally routed and fied through the The rebels are believed to nountains. rave suffered severely.

BIG RATE WAR IS ON.

Involves All Railroads from New England to the Pacific Coast.

A passenger rate war has begun which threatens to become the greatest ever known. Already all the lines forming direct routes from New England to California are involved. From present indi-cations the war will be between the Van-derbilt and Pennsylvania systema, and the Northwestern, Rock Island, Burlington and St. Paul roads on one side, and all the differential lines between Chicago

all the differential lines between Chicago and the Atlantic coast, with the South err Pacific, Santa Fe and Illinois Central roads on the other side.

So far only rates on traffic to California are seriously affected, but signs of demondization are apparent on all classes of traffic. The present trouble grows directly out of the old controversy of Eastern railroads over differential rates. Secondologies tickets from Boston to San ond-class tickets from Boston to Francisco are being sold for about \$10 than the regular second-class rate from Chicago to San Francisco.

Municipal Matters.
Nothing adds more to a city than good streets.—Carmi Republican.

Encourage city officials who-lend them-selves to sanitary improvement. They deserce it, and it will pay.—Galyeston News.

Cleanliness is essential to public health Clean up the city and keep it clean the whole year round. Baltimore American. Dust costs in doctor bills ten times as auch as it would take to maintain clean streets. There are in addition to the in dollars and cents many endde osses for which no estimate can be made - Galveston News.

Are you in tayon of naunicipal owners, this?" saled the cornest ditizen. "Such mostions" replied the political boss, eardy. Take a sheer was'e of time. It is depends of source to who the course la going to be - Washington Star.



Less than two years ago the American people grieved with Senator Thurston of Nebraska in the death of his wife. They had been to Cuba to investigate the conhad been to Cuba to investigate the condition of affairs and the horrors the reconcentrados were enduring so worked upon her sympathetic nature that her health gave way and death called her-upon her return to this country. The separation was a severe hardship for the brilliant Nebraskan, and for a time his grief threatened his future, but conscious of the duty he ower himself and his motherless children, he has now taken a new helpmate, and those who sorrowed with him in affliction now rejoice with him in his happiness. The bride was Miss Lola Purman, a Washington belle. She is a highly gifted young woman, whose moth-er-was. Miss Leadora Finlayson of the well-known old Southern family of that well-known old Southern family name. Her father, Maj. William J. Pur-



SENATOR THURSTON AND HIS BRIDE.

man, at the breaking out of the civil war. entered the army and served with distinc-tion under Gens. Meigs, Crane, Sprague and Meade. He was a leading member of the constitutional convention of Florida and in reconstruction days was elected to Congress from that State. The "bride of the Senate," as the newest wife in that body is always called, is more than ordinarily good looking and has a sweet soprano voice.

Charles E. Macrum, the United States consul to the Transvaul, was a glass manufacturer of East Liverpool, Ohio, which is



dent McKinley's old congressional old congressional district: He was appointed in 1898, upon the recom-mendation of Senator Hanna, Senator Foraker and Repre-sentative Taylor, and is said to be a

CONSUL MACRUM. Very good man, but he insists upon coming home just when his services are most needed and will neither wait for permission nor the arrival of his successor. He has made two applications for leave of absence since the war broke out, both of which have been refused, and has now deserted his post and left the interests of the United States and the archives of the British consulate, which were intrust ed to him, to a minor named Atterbury. There is no explanation of Mr. Macrum's persistency, and it is naturally suggested that he is frightened. The President directed Adelbert Hay, son of the Secretary of State, to start at once for Pre toria and take charge of the consulate.

United States Senator William P. Frye of Maine, who, as president pro tempore of the Senate, will fill the function that

had been the chief duty of the late Vice-President Hobart, does not by reason of this fact stand in any succession whatever to the presidency.
That succession is fixed by law and falls upon the mem-

bers of the cabinet. bers of the cabinet, senator frye. beginning with the Secretary of State. President Frye assumed his duties when the Senate convened Monday. Mr. Frye has occupied a seat in the House or in the Senate since SENATOR FRYE. the Forty-second Congress. He was elected to the Senate to fill the seat va-cated by James G. Blaine when that statesman was appointed Secretary of



take them to the other-side-of-the

the group. There is a touch of pathos in the hard uck of Lieut. Matthew F. M. Meiklejohn, senior subaltern of the Second Gor-

don Highlanders, son of Prof. Mei-klejohn of St. An-drew's University. He had been fighting on the Indian frontier with the First battalion for the last five years and was one of the heroes of Dargai,

where he was wounded twice.
Exchanging into the Second battalion, he vent to Natal to lose his right arm at As he is left-handed.

Elands Laacte. it is hoped by his friends that he may remain on the active list. Ensign Gherardi, who, with J. J. Jimi-

nez, distinguished himself during the ter rific hurricate in Porto Rico by saving



4

who became a 4 ad shipman in the navy in 1846 and made a distriction ed record during the rebellion tive of Leval Assels Maries served for the

Naign of admitted for radiation with the "Liberard: Lot lo d your ter Academy just in the compact with Emain.

State. He was elected president pro tempore of the Senate in 1896 and he was a member of the commission that was sent to Paris to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

While Gen. Elwell S. Otis is away off n the Philippines his family, consisting of his wife and three charming daugh



world, although they were anxious to go. Perhaps the anadsomest of Gen. Otis three daughters s Miss Mary Otis. She is a tall young woman of good figure and is about 19 years old. Miss Laura Otis is a year or two older, and "Bobbic," as Gen. Otis calls the third sister, is the youngest of O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ling Mich., as second-class matter,

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Notwithstanding Emperor Wil liams recent friendly visit to the Queen's Britishers are careful to search suspicious looking German ships in the vicinity of South Africa.

There is an old saying: "A burnt child dreads the fire." The experience of the workingmen and bust ness men from 1893 to 1896 is burned in their memories. They don't want any more of it.

We must keep the Philippines. It is poor statesmanship that does not familiar with the subject, and the look beyond the immediate future," commendatory remarks of the ladies says Senator Teller, leader of the Silver Republican party, that last had gained practical knowledge. hope of the Bryan Democracy.

No other word than triumph does justice to the results of the Dingley law. No matter where the test is applied, its workings are far more favorable than any tariff ever devised by a Democratic Congress.—Globe Democrat.

The iron mills in the vicinity of Cleveland, have enough orders o hand now to keep them busy all of next year. Before McKinley was elected many of them were lying idle or working only half the time. Cleveland Leader.

The just expectation of the in crease of American trade through "the open door" in China is shown by the fact that China increased her taking of American goods 40 per cent in 1898, while her imports from other nations increased only five per

The 2400 employes of the Elgin match factory will receive over \$100, 000 more pay next year than they did this. All the operators are affected, and there is great rejoicing through out the city in consequence. It is was anely written and very kindly safe to say that a republican adminof these employes.

In Paris they are talking of war Unless all the indications are at fault the Frenchman of to-day would make a sorry comparison to his very interesting talk on "Mothers, brother of the first Napoleou's reginic as a fighting machine.

Congressman Corliss has re-intro duced his bill providing for the lay ing of a government cable to the Philippines, and touching at Hono lulu. Wake Island and Guam. There is no doubt of the wisdom of such a measure, and it will undoubtedly be in the interest of the United States to have the cable constructed at the earliest possible moment.

The leaders of the prohibition party made a great mistake when they began their campaign of abuse against the president, the secretary of war, and the attorney general, and their methods have not been inorganization. The cause of temper ance and true morality can not be advanced by hysterical talk .- Bay City Tribune.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughuess of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing continent in the world, 25c. L. Fournier.

The testimony of Samuel Compers president of the American Federa tion of Labor, before the Industrial Commission, last week, disclosed that the crusade against trusts, which Mr. Bryan and his satellites delight to suggest for next year will not have the sympathy of the American Federation of Labor with its 1.100.000 members, scattered in every state of the Union from Call- box social next Saturday. favor any legislation designed to quick order. curb the power of trusts. He was of the opinion that labor would be able horse. Some days it goes and others to take care of itself, and while he it stands stock still. would not admit that organized labor was a trust, he seared that the power Farmers' Institute pronounce the of any anti-trust legislation would be speaking a decided success. turned against labor. - Cheboygan Tribune.

For Hoarseness.

Benj. Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind. says he had not spoken above a whisvoice. It is used by singers and 22d or 23rd. speakers. L. Fournier.

W ANTED—Several persons for district of-fice managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly \$000, payable weekly. Destrable employment with unusual oppor-tualities. References exchanged Enclose self-addressed stumped envelope. S. A Park, 334 Caxton Building, Chicago. nov39-3mo

Additional Local Matter.

The Farmer's Institute.

The Farmer's Institute closed las Thursday afternoon, a complete suc cess in every way, except in point of attendance. which was not as large as anticipated.

The subjects presented by l'rof. J. D. Towar: Forage Crops for Northern Michigan, Cereal Crops, Principles of Culture with hoed Crops and Maintaining Fertility without live Stock, was plain, practical and forcible, thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. L. W. Oviatt, of Bay County, one of the successful farmers of the state, caught the applause of all in presenting "Labor Savers on the Farm," and "Sheep and Clover." If half of his advice were followed, it would add greatly to the wealth of Crawford County.

Mrs. Rockwood gave "A Dairy Talk that proved her to be entirely who were present indicated that they

Wednesday evening Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood addressed a large nudience on "Our farm homes; How we may improve them," and was followed by Prof. Barrows with an insect lecture, illustrated with stereoptican views, which was instructive and interesting.

Thursday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing

President-Perry Ostrander. Sec. and Treas. - W. Batterson.

VICE PRESIDENTS. Grayling-A. B. Corwin. Frederic--J. Q. Paimer. Maple Forest P. M. Hoyt. Grove-Hugo Schreiber. South Branch-Henry Funck

Blaine Fred F. Hoesli. Center Plains-L. B. Merrill. Ball-George Hartman. Beaver Creek-Hower Benedict. Delegate to the Round-up-J. J liederer.

The woman's section of the farmers' institute met in the M. E ing some one similarly afflicted may church Thursday P. M., Dec. 7, with read it and be benefited.—Thomas ners' institute met in the M. E Mrs. Woodworth as chairman. There were about 60 women present, only 7 of whom were farmers' wives.

Mrs. Alice Benkleman's paper The power and influence of home, received, she taking the ground that Hartwick, Friday. Dec., 8th, aged istration is good enough for the most the mother in the home has a power 87 years. Deceased will be well reto mould and fashion the mind and inclination of the child that is beyoud all other privileges that might valid for several years past, whose with England. It may turn out that be granted to her. A very interest death has been many times predictthe Frenchman may realize that dis- ing discussion led by Mrs. Margaret ed but his wonderful constitution put cretion is the better part of valor. Trombley followed, in which many off the time several years longer than women took part.

Mrs. Ella Rockwood then gave a wise and otherwise," giving most forcibly many practical thoughts and suggestions to the mothers present that could but be helpful and suggestive.

This was followed by a genera iscussion led by Mrs. Fournier in which a large number present particinated. Questions from the question box were then read and commented upon by Mrs. Rockwood and others

Altogether the session was very interesting and beneficial, all agreeng that the time given was too short for so important a meeting. By unanimous vote the ladies requested that this feature of the farmers' institute be continued, as it has given us new thoughts and purposes, new subscription to The Household. This plans of action, and higher aspir is an opportunity never before offerations for the mothers and the home Mrs. Jennie Alexander was chosen chairman for the coming year.

It Hits the Spot.

When suffering from a severe cold and your throat and lungs feel sore at my office. You should act at once take a dose of and Tar, when will be at once relieved, and a will be at once relieved, and a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experieded and you will say: "It feels so good, It hits the spot. Guaranteed. L.

Maple Forest Items.

Miss Lyda Charron is looking very

Mr. Ross Williams has returned from Bad Axe.

I suppose that we are to have a fo nia to Maine. Mr. Gompers told H. Ward's camps near H. L. Four-

the Commission that he would not nier's mill are going up on the double Fournier's mill is like a balky Florence Wakefield.

Maple Foresters who attended the Florence Duprie.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Ross

from this world Monday, Dec. 1st. place have formed a union and are Brown's and Proper's two each.

getting up a Christmas tree and en per for months, and one bottle of Fo. tertainment, to be held at the Sherley's Honey and Tar restored his man school house on the eve of the

RUSTIC.

gregation last Sunday by coughing, cough and is pleasant and safe to is requested to call on L. Fournier take. It prevents any tendency of a and get a bottle of Foley's Honey cold to result in pneumonia. and Tar, which always gives relief. | dec7-3m

For Pneumonia.

J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., "I have used Foley's Honey d Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month with good results. L. Fournier.

We met our old townsman, Perry Phelps, on the street one day last week, on the run for the train. We had just time to see that he was fat and folly as ever, and heard him laugh so we knew he is all right, are wondering yet why he was in such a hurry.

A Sure Cure for Croup,

Twenty-five years' constant uso without a failure. The first indica-tion of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it inay be taken as a sure sign of the appropriate of an attack. Following this boarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remeds is given as soon as the child becomes ough appears, it will prevent an at-ack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and nev er disappoints the anxious mothers We have yet to learn of a single in effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. for sale by L. Fournier.

If you want to go through the winter without a cold, observe these few simple rules: Don't overheat your house, and don't stop all ventilation Sleep in a cool room but keep warmly covered. Always take off your outdoor wraps when you come in the house, and always put them on when you go out. And, lastly, just as long as there is snow on the ground, don't go out without your rubbers. This last rule is the most important of all for two colds out of three come from

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoes. Some time ago I psrsuaded him to take some of Chamberlaid's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hop C. Bowen, Clencoe, O. For sale by L. Fournier.

M. S. Hartwick was called, to Saginaw County, the last of the week, by the death of his father, Nelson nembered by our older citizens as a resident here, and a confirmed inseemed possible.

As a cure for rheumatism Cham berlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnson of Rich-mond, Ind., has been troubled with that allment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I ised Chamberlain's Pain Balm. acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me." For sale by

Our Gift to You

f you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVALANCHE, and send or call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVALANCHE, and 25 cents additionalthen we will present you with a year's ed, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE Ay-ALANCHE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the household at my office. You should act at once 1. and cannot be continued indef-

Late Pupils.

The following pupils were late last veek:

High School-Harvey Anderson. Grades 6 and 7-Loyd Jennings. Grade 5-Chris Jenson (twice), Carl Jenson, Grace Jennings, Willie Enevaldsen, Nellie Hemmingson, Carl

Grade 4-Elmer Brown, Harry Simpson, Eina Killson, Julius Jenson, Charlie Albert, Inez Merz.

Collin.

Grade 3-Mabel Proper, (twice) Bennie Laurent, Frank Sales, George Collin, Alice Jennings, Lulu Patterson, Melvin Brown, Joe Bigelow,

Grade 2-Frank Burk, Anna Al berts, Rose Alberts, Hilda Peterson,

Grade 1 - Peter Jensen, Arthur Dougherty, Anna Nielson, Wilhelm Nielson, Mabel Collen, Carl Nielson. Williams' beloved mother departed The Jenson children have five tardy marks, Nielson's four, Jennings, Al- P. m. Schools Nos, 1, 3, and 5 of this terts and Collen, three each, and

L. Fournier guaranteesevery bot tle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using twothirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for lagrippe, The person who disturbed the con- coughs, colds, croup and whooping

Christmas

JOSEPH'S NEW STORE

At Christmas time Joseph's New Store is the busiest place in town. Seekers for Christmas gifts will find here an endless variety of suitab'e presents for old and young of all classes; and what is more appropriate than some article

coarse, or even after the croupy Clothing and Furnishings. Shoes and Slippers, in great variety,

Blankets. Gloves and Mittens. Hats, Caps and Handkerchiefs. Muffs and Neckscarfs, etc., etc.

Something from this list will be sure to please, and will be a serviceable present for the months to come.

R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

Grayling, Michigan

BORN-December 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Oaks, a daughter; weight eight pounds.

Lost.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they have been told their kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a guaranteed remedy for the discouraged and disconsolate. L. Four

† The Cure that n Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT

OTTOS

Sold by all druggists 25850cts

NEW DEPARTURE

ONE MONTH FREE.

coming to your town, where he will remain for one day only to give the sick an opportunity to consult him that cannot see him at his Sanitarium. that cannot see him at his Sanitarium.
The doctor has so much faith in the
experience he has had in treating
chronic diseases that he will give one
month's treatment and medicine free.
ALSO FREE SURGICAL OPERATIONS TO

ALSO FREE SURGICAL OPERATIONS TO ALL THOSE THAT ARE TOO POOR TO PAY. All that he asks in return is that every patient will state to their friends the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and deformities treated. No man in this State has had such extended expensions in the treatment of CATABER. riare has had such extended experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES as the doctor. He graduated 37 years ago from Cleveland, Ohio; was 15 years in general production.

years' study in the best hospitals in the country, and examining and treating thousands of chronic cases, has prepared him to cure when the general practitioner fails. Have you been sick for years? Are you discouraged? Call and see us, we will tell you whether we can cure you or not. If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what relief we can give you.

ATREMETIBER, one month will be absolutely free-medicines, surgical operations, and the benefit of all our skill to all who are too poor to pay Our methods of treatment is all that is known by all the schools, with the aid of electricity that most wonderful of all agents in Paralysis, Loss of Power, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the nervous system. Go early, as my office is always crowded.

N. B.-Carcera, Tumora, Blood and Skin Diseases cured by a new cystem. Pleas cared to from 5 to 30 days without the knife. Female and private diseases of all forms treated successfully, Many patients that cannot be treated at home can be cured at our Sanitarium, which is in charge of the best of medical skill, under the doctor's direction. Terms for board and treatment the lowest of any sanitarium or hopital in the United States.

Remember, we give a written guarante to cure every case of Pll. B. and

Remember, we give a written guar-antee to cure every case of PILES and RUPTURE. Also, we have a lying-in hospital department in our Santtar-Send for Journal.

Dr. Spinney will be at the Grayling House Wednesday, January 3d, from 12:00 to 9:00

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. | December 9th, 1899.

NOTICE is breely given that the following Named settler his filed notice of his intertion to make final proof. In support of his fallowing many and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the direct Control Crawford County, at Grayline, Mich. on January 25th 1860. No. 281 for the N. 13 of section 20, T. 25. N. R. 191 for the N. 13 of section 20, T. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of aid land, viz:

John M. Smith, John H. Hartman, George G. Hartman, David Ryckman, all of Jack Pine Postolice, Mich.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the second day of April in the year eighteenhundred and ninety seven, executed by Daniel S. Wright, of Benzie, Michigan, to A. Kann, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which said mort gage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 508, on the third day of April A. D. 1897, at eight o, clock a. m.

m. And whereas the amount claimed to And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notee is the sum of two hundred and fifty seven and 69-100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

canned in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford on Saturday the sixth day of January A. D: 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter [w] of sel] of section twenty-eight [28] township twenty-five [25] north of Range two [2] west, containing eighty acres more or less, according to the government survey.

Dated Grayling, Mich., October 11th, 1899.

A. KANN, MORTGAGEE.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty. oc12-13w Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, | ss County of Crawford, | ss THE MATTER of the estate of Elishs

Norice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned guardian of the estate of said Elisha Baker, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the second day of September) A. D. 1899 there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the South East corner of Section 30, Town 28 North of Range 3 West, said place being in the Range 3 West, said place being in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday, the 16th day of December. A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing, at the time of the adjudged incompetency, the following described real estate to wit:

NW to f NE of Section 31. Town 28
North of Range 3 West. All of the above described land being in the township of Maple Forest, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan.

Dated Maple Forest, Nov. 2, 1899.

Dated Maple Forest, Nov. 2, 1899.
PHILETUS M. HOYT, Guardian



STATE OF MICHIGAN. \ ss.

County of Crawford. \ ss.

County of Crawford. \ said

A TA SESSION of the Probate Court for said

A county, held at the Probate office in the

dillage of Grayling on the twentieth day of

ovember in the year one thousand eight

undred and ninety-nine.

Present John J. Coventay, Judge of Probate.

Present John J. Coventray.

Judge of Probate.

Inthenanters of the estate of William W. Sternan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles F. Sherman, a son of above mamed deceased, praying that a day may be fixed for hearing his petition, and that the other manner of the state of the

JOHN J. COVENTRY

WE BUY THE **FARMERS**

Grain,

Potatoes

≒And other≠

Farm

Products

:# FOR 4:

Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries

Dry Goods and Hardware

Reasonable Prices. BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear -AND-

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Garland Stoves.

Grayling, - Michigan

列森林等森德等森德等森德等森德等森林岛斯林林林岛

Your last Chance!

OUR GREAT SALE

Positively ends about December 15th.

Don't miss to supply yourself and family with winter apparels, as there will be a great saving for you by buying at this sale,

R. MEYERS,

The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICH. **委众**然分数然仍然然后然然就然然然后然然虽然但然然^像

WALL PAPER!

WALLPAPER AT THE Old RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Bolls, not the half or so called Single Bolls

Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Grayling, Michigan.

J. W. SORENSON



your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Avo. and Madison Street CHICAGO

LOCAL ITEMS

Pay your subscription.

Fraser to-night at opera house.

Pop Corn. at S. H. & Co. Boun-Dec. 9th. to Mr. and Mrs

Rolert Knight, a daughter. E mer Trumley came home

Lowiston, nursing a cut foot, Maple Syrup, at S. H. & Co's.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co. Pay your subscription and sub-

scribe for the Househ ild. Try our Bell Coffee. S. H. &

Conrad Hou e has gone to Huron county for a visit.

Homer G. Beaedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Saturday.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight went to Bay City, last week, for a visit.

Bell Coffee, 25c per pound, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

M. Dyer, of Maple Forest, was in town Saturday, for winter supplies. Born-To Mr. and Mrs. Nels Johnson, of Maple Forest, Nov. 27th,

Edgar Wilkinson, of Maple Forest has bought a fine team of Jas. Gil

Nothing as good as Bell Coffee. S. 田. & Co. We are always glad to receive

items of local news. Don't be backward about handing them in. Ross_Williams, of Maple Forest was called to Bad Axe, last week, by

the serious illness of his mother. What you want is Bell Cof-

fee. S. H. & Co. F. G. Noble, Treasurer of Oscode county, was in town, last week. He

is buying cedar on the Au Sable. Mrs. L. Meadows orders her "Ava anche" to No. 513 Garfield Avenue Bay City.

Invest 25c in a pound of Bell Coffee. S. H. & Co.

FOR SALE-A book case, bedroom sets, stoves, chairs, etc. Inquire of ceeds from the supper. T. A. Carney.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per

Fancy Greenies of all kinds, at S. H. & Co.

Messrs Latter and Fay will give Grand Dance at the Town Hall in have special attention at J. W. Sor-Frederic, Christmas night.

I am now prepared to write policies in a first class insurance company. JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Canayl Candyl Fancy and choap, at S. H. & Co.

Mr. Jens Michelson fell from a bar oft, last Friday, and was hadly bruised and shaken up. We believe no bones were broken.

It was "Perry's victory" that was celebrated, and the other one was not in it." Is this satisfactory to our correspondent?

Santa Claus makes his headquarters at Fournier's Drug

pounds of gun cotton.

Our holiday goods are open for inspection. Come and see them at Fournier's Drug Store.

Advertised letters-S. E. Duncau, Wm. B. Firestone, George Heath, Dick Krus. J. D. Leahy, Thos. Mc-Donald, Edward Rogers.

Fraser delivered one of the most effective, elegant and beautiful lectures ever delivered in this city .-Beloit (Wis.) Free Press.

If you can drink other kinds of Coffee, you can surely drink Bell Coffee, For sale by S. H.

was one of the most beautiful, graphic, eloquent and touching, addresses ever delivered in that hall .-The Milwaukee Telegraph.

The Y. P. S. C. E. had an enjoyable time at their oyster supper Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the ever shown in Grayling. What blizzard and took in eleven dollars which will help in their finances.

Go to Fournier's Drug store fordolls, toys, games, and everything you want to make the little ones cappy.

Mr. Fraser is a very interesting speaker and his lecture was enjoyed by a large audience. His ideas are interesting and pleasant to contemplate. - Indianapoits Sentinel.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and The Household." Only \$1.25 per

For SALE-A bedroom suit, side-THE GREAT board, marbletop center table, and fancy rockers, cheap. Enquire of Mrs. M. J. McKnight.

RESTOR-

benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 st. 8 80X; 60xes, 82.50. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mulied, sended on receipt of price. Address DHS, BARTON AND BENSON, Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O

Lucien Fournier

DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary

ociety of the M. E. Church, will

meet at the parsonage, Wednesday,

Just Saved His Life.

It was a thrilling escape that Chus

Davis of Bowerstown, O., lately had from a frightful death. For two years a severe lung-trouble constant-

ly grew worse until it seemed he must die of consumption. Then he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and

lately wrote: "It gave instant relief and effected a permanent cure." Such wonderful cures have for 25

years, proven its power to cure all

The Ladies' Aid Society of the

Braye Men Fall Victims to stomach, liver and kid-

ev troubles as well as women, and

when he don't care whether he lives

ood appetite. I can now eac any

Only 50 cents at L. Fournier's drug

store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Fournier's drug store.

Oranges, Bananas, Almeria Grapes, and all kinds of fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

Jos. Charron: has been marketing lot of bailed hay here, last week. It looks more encouraging than to ee our farmers buying hay, as they have in the years past.

FOR SALE-Cheaper than to pay ent, one of the coszlest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estay organ, as good as new. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Mr. Chas. H. Fraser will give the cound lecture of the course on Dec. 20th, at 2.30 p.m. Subject: Thursday evening Dec. 14. Subject Heathen and Christian Literature for "Avoirdupois of Uncle Sam." Don't Woman. fail to hear him. Single admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE OR RENT-My blacksmith and repair shop, with tools and everything ready for business, nov23tf. T. Borson, Grayling, Mich.

Last Friday, John Fairbottham was cutting cedar with his father, when his ax slipped and he amputated two toes and a half. A slick

throat, chest and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at L. Miss Kathryn Bates has entered the Aldrich Memorial Deaconess Home and Training School for the two years course. Her present address is 401 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, M. E. Church realized \$16,65 from Mich. their social and lunch, last Friday

evening, at the home of Mrs. H. For Sale-Four Shorthorn Bulls two 5 years old, one 3 years old, and Trumley. one 2 years old. Can be seen at my barn, near cemetery. N. Michelson

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale all feel the resu ts in loss of appetite. of the best Sewing Machines in the poisons in the blood, backache, ner of the best Sewing Machines in the wousness, headache and tired, list-market. Machines guaranteed. Call less, run down feeling. But there's and examine machines, and get no need to feel like that. J. W. Gaidner, of Idaville, Ind., says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man

The home of Mrs. Albert Kraus or dies. It gave me new strength and vas crowded last Thursday evening, and the Presbyterian Aid Society was made considerably richer by the pro-

The reelection of Perry Ostrande as President of the Farmer's Institute Society proves that our people appreciate his work for the past

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will enson's. He also keeps a good assortnent of Machine Needles.

Thirty-five literary lectures by 33 world-renowned authors, each au ex pert upon the subject about which he writes. Most beautifully printed and illustrated, bound in one volume and sold at the remarkably low price of 7, 9, and 14 cents per lecture according to the style of binding, A book of the most wonderful value of this most wonderful century. Every The sugar interests are endangered family should possess it. Its title is Triumphs and wonders of the 19th century. W. H. Niles sole agent for Grayling.

Among those in attendance at the Farmer's Institute last week, we noticed Mrs. P. M. Hoyt, J. J. Coventry, Mr. and Mrs E. Cobb. J. J. Niedloose the end of a little finger, last erer, J. K. Bates, B. Sherman and stomach and liver Dr. Kingle North loose the end of a little finger, last erer, J. K. Bates, B. Sherman and stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Friday, catching it under a pully in F. R. Deckrow from Maple Fores. Life Pills give increased strength, a w. Batterson and J. Q. Palmer, of keen, clear brain, high ambition.

After months of secret investiga- Frederic; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Funck A.25 cent box will make you feel tion the government has ascertained and John M. Smith, of South Branch; that the Maine was blown up by 700 Mr. and Mrs. H. Schreiber, Fred F. Hoesli, A. B. Corwin and Perry Ostrander from Grayling, outside of the village. We think there was co representation from Beaver Creek.

An Ottowa county farmer is reported to have planted a small tract of his farm to peanuts this season, and pleased at the large yield. He now proposes to plant a large acreage next season to the profitable goabers. An experiment of the same kind was made in this city during the past season, with good results. Visitors to the street fair may have noticed the heavily loaded vines displayed as a home product in the vegetable department. The Cadilac peanut is as large as if procured in the most favored soil of South Car-The address of Charles H. Fraser olina. - Cadilac News and Express.

X-Mas Goods!

We have on hand the largest and most elegant stock of lamps would make a more useful and ornamental present than a protty lamp?

You will also find a nice assortment of all kinds of Fanoy Grockery. S. H. & Go.

WANTED—Several persons for district ofice managers in this state to represent
me in their own and surrounding countles,
willing to pay yearly \$990, payable weekly,
Destrubte employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged, Factore
self-addressed stumped envelope. S. A. Park29 Caxton Building, Chicago. nov50-3mo



~\$≈ARE

Headquarters for This Part of the Earth,

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; Mc-Arthurs Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Cigars! **Cigars!**

Being overstocked with Cigars we will sell for a limited time to reduce our stock, all roc cigars (excepting straight 10s) at 80 each or two for 15c. Five cents Cigars at 4c each. All leading brands kept

Fournier's Drug Store.

Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.

The deer hunting season, which closed last week. .esulted in a total of H hunters killed and 7 wouned in Michigan and the Lake Superior sections of Wisconsin and Minne

Paid Dear for His Leg.

B. D. Blanton of Thukerville. Tex. in two years paid over \$300.00 to doc Then they wanted to cut it oil, but he cured it with one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Guaranteed cure for piles. 25cts. a box. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

A government agent of the agricul- Maple Sugar and tural department is in our state to make a close examination of the pro cess of manufacture of beet sugar by some infringement claims by foreign makers. The department wil exert every effort to protect Amer lcan interests.

Al een Clear Brain. Your best feelings, your social po tion cr hisiness success dep like a new being. Sold by L. Four

Notice. plying to us. We will pay highest

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

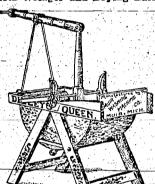
NOTICE.

NOTICE: Is hereby given that a petition has Neera filed with the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Crawford, state of all cholingan, praying for the vacation of all that part of the plat-of-the-village of-varyling, insaid county, described as follows, to wite All 10 block three [3], except lots eleven [11] and twelve [12], and blocks four [11], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], for [10], diveren [11] and twelve [12] and lots three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], fine [9] and ten [9] of block two [2]; all of lots one [1], two [3], tree [3], four [4], four [4], seven [7], eight [8], seven [7], and eight (8) of block one (1) of Hadley's third addition to the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof, and that an application founded upon the said petition will be made to said Court, on the billi day of January next, at the Courthouse in Grayling, in said county, for an order vacating that portion-of said plat hereimbefore described at which time and place any person owning any part of the said village lumed actly adjoining hat part-thereof which its is proposed to vacate, may appear and oppose the same.

EMMA HADLEY.

Dated November 29th 1899.

Washing Machine,



Fruit Evaporators Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators" For Lighting Hotels. Public Buildings and private

Residences. The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO.

Mortgage Sale. WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 17th day of August

miler, druggist.

There was a little flurry of excite-burges, and Anna Burgess, his wife, ment in the village, Monday morning, on it being learned that Deputy Connty Clerk John Leece refused to fice of the Register of Deeds of the give up the office to James J. Collen, cages on pages 128 and 129 on the Connty Clerk John Leece refused to give up the office to James J. Collen, who was elected at the special election, Nov. 21st, and who had filed his bonds and qualified according to law. Mr. Collen at once obtained an order from Judge Sharpe, summoning Mr. Leece to show cause why he should not be compelled to deliver, etc. which writ is returnable the 27th, when it will be known who is the final judge of the validity of the election.

The Register of Deeds of the Founty of Chawford, in Liber E of mort-gages, on pages 128 and 129, on the eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1899 at the option granted her in and by said mortgage and declares the whole amount provided for in and by said mortgage at the date of this ode is the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and the further sum of Fifteen Dollars an attorney fee, as provided, by law, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and account of the Register of Deeds of the rounty of Crawford, in Liber E of mort-gages, on pages 128 and 129, on the eighteenth day of August, A.D. 1899 at the octoor, and Andwhereas the said bora Bossbach has and hereby does exercise the option granted her in and by said mortgage and declares the whole amount provided for in and by said mortgage at the date of this one is the option granted her in and by said mortgage at the date of this of the option granted her in and by said mortgage at the date of this one is the option granted her in and by said mortgage at the date of this one is the option granted her in and by said mortgage at the date of this of the option granted her in and by said mortgage at the date of thi to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now re-Parties having young cattle can maining secured by said mortgage, on find a ready market for them by ap ap part thereof, whereby the power of plying to us. We will pay highest sale contained in said mortgage has beome operative.
Now therefore notice is hereby

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be to reclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Grayling village in said county, on the ling village, in said county, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit. The southerly forty feet of Lot number ten, of Block number sixteen, of the original plat of the village of Grayling, as re-corded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan; this instrument covers forty feet front on Cedar street, and running easterly one hundred and twenty-five feet. Dated October 25th 1899.

DORA BOSSBACH, GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Att'y. 0026-18W nov. 2-5w

W.B.#LYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH. MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, re-maining for three days. Office with

COLTER & CO. GRAYLING. MICH,. Is prepared to do all kinds of

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING We have a Fine Stock o WALL PAPER. PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAINTS, &c., Call and examine Goods and Pr

es before buying elsewhere. Shop in Photograph Gallery r o Opera House

C. C. WESCOTT

GRAYLING. MICHIGAN OFFICE-Over Alexander's law office, or Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

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2 10 P. M. 12.24 A. M. 5.25 A.M. atroit ea.,
Y. Express'
. Ccommodation, 5.25 a.m.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodatiou, 6.30 a.m. Ret'g, 1.45 p. C. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT,

Agent.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY of Crawford.
PROBATE COUNTY of Crawford.
IN PHE MATTER Of the estate of Asa J. Rose, IN THE MATTER Of the estate of ASE J. Rose, deceased.
The Undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate of Asa J. Rose, and six months from the second day of November A. D. 1899 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.
Notice is hereby given, that we will need on Saturday, Nov. 4th A. D. 1899, and on March 5th A. P. 1990, at ten oclock a. m. of each day at the other of the Judge of probate, in the village of Crayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims. xamine such claims. cd Grayling, Nov. 2d, A. D. 1899.

CHANGE BUILDING BUILD YOUR___ LAST CHANGE!

Going Out of Business.

This month terminates our business. Everything will sell now for what it will bring.

Look around our store and you will find many items for your present and future needs that you can bny for less than wholesale prices.

This opportunity to buy Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, etc., at such ridicolous low prices as we are selling them at will not be presented to you again in years.

We have many useful things so appropriate for Christmas presents, such as Neckwear, Silk Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Boys Sweaters, Slippers, Table Covers, Jewelry, children's reefers, Woman's and children's Rubber Boots, etc., and you can buy them at about half their value. 500 Remnants for sale.

Store to rent, or will sell building. Fixtures for sale.

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-Hat and Cap HOUSE --GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

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GALE PLOW, or a HARROW.

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A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake. Or Any Style of CARRIAGE Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Of-

O. PALMER Grayling, Mich

Free Rural Mail Delivery.



in his annual repor 1899, declares that there has been nothing in the his tory of the posta service of the Uni ted States so re markable as the free delivery sys-tem. The daily de

of mail at the farmer's door, by the Federal Government is no longer an experiment. In the words of the re port, the system has now "to be dealt with as an established agency of progress, awalting only the action of the Congress to determine how rapidly it shall be developed." Rural free delivery of mail is now in successful operation from 383 distributing points rad lating over forty States and one Terri The only States now without th are Idaho, Mississippi, Mon tana-and-Wyoming.

Advantages of the System. Among the advantages accruing from the system the First Assistant Postmas ter General enumerates the following:
1. Increased postal receipts. More letters are written and received. More newspapers and magazines are sub-

HE First Assistant | has yet occurred where the department Postmaster General, has been required to call upon their bondsmen.

> Under present regulations the carriers give receipts for inoney orders, and, if their patrons desire; can inclose and mall these orders after they have obtained them. I am informed that direction will shortly be issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster General empowering rural carriers to receive and receipt for letters for registration just as city carriers do. "At present they deliver registered packages, but are not authorized to receive such packages for registration.

> There is abundant evidence that the is, appreciated by those whose benefit it was designed. Petitions from every section of the country there the service was given a fair tria pegan to pour in upon the department. Special agents were appointed to look into the claims presented and to lay out ervices wherever the conditions seemed favorable to an economical and success ful administration. Such good results were obtained that Congress, responding to the demand of the people, ap propriated \$150,000 for rural free deliv ery for the fiscal year 1897-98 and gave \$300,000 for the same purpose for the current fiscal year. The requests for the service multiplied like an endless



RURAL MAIL BOXES NEAR TEMPE, ARIZ.

scribed for. So marked is this advance ment that quite a number of rural routes already pay for themselves by the additional business they bring.

2. Enhancement of the value of farm lauds reached by rural free delivery. This increase of value has been esti-

mated at as high as \$5 per acre in some States. A moderate estimate is from \$2 to \$3 per acre.

3. A general provement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural carrier. In the Western States especially the con-struction of good roads has been a prerequisite to the establishment of rural free delivery service. In one county in Indiana a spe-cial agent reports

omo Caurier, in that the farmers incurred an expense road in order to obtain rural free de livery.
4. Better prices obtained for farm

products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the State of the markets and thus being enabled to take advantage of information heretofor 5. To these material advantages may

be added the educational benefits con-ferred by relieving the monotony of farm life through ready access to whole some literature and the keeping of all rural residents, the young people as well as their elders, fully informed as to the stirring events of the day.

Many Difficulties Encountered.

tion with which the advent of the car- her favorite amusements is in drawing

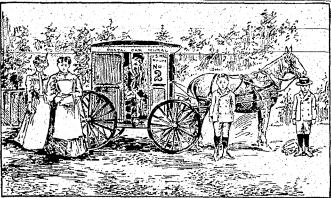
chain, every new rural delivery route established bringing in three or more applications from contiguous territory for like privileges, and before four months of the present fiscal year had expired the appropriation was found to expired the appropriation was found to have been practically apportioned out. That is to say, she existing service, it continued to the close of the fiscal year, would require the disbursement of the whole amount appropriated by Con-

The people generally in the rural dis tricts are co-operating with the department in promoting the efficiency of the system. Thus far there have been



RURAL DELIVERY AT VICTORIA, ILL. wenty robberies of postoffice boxes re ported, and each beneficiary appears to take a personal interest in assisting the carriers. The First Assistant Postmaster General recommends an extension of the system as far as consistent with due economy and the convenience of the public.

In an illustrated story of the Empress of Russia in the Young Woman we are told that the Czarina speaks five lan-An interesting history of the service is guages and that riding, painting, row-given—the difficulties that were encounitered and overcome, and the satisfacture among her recreations. But one of



A CARRIER IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA

riers was received by the farming community. The carriers wear a uniform similar to that of their city brethren, which, as well as their conveyances, is provided by themselves. On two routes undagging in their devotion to the service as the men, and as efficient. At first, before Congress or the postoffice transitory experiment, extreme carelessness was manifested as to the kind of receptacles put up as rural free delivery boxes. Tomato cans, eigar boxes, drainage pipes upended, soap boxes and even sections of discarded stovepipe were used as mail boxes and were frequently placed in hedge rows or oth er inconvenient spots out of reach of the carrier. These defects have, however, been remedied in great part and boxes of the regulation puttern are nov in general use. These are now furnished by the people benefited, but the department recommends that they here-

aftr be supplied by the Government. Instances have been very few wher rural earriers have been reported for

caricatures. Her skill as a cartoonist would make even "F. C. G." jenious. Free from the fear of the censor, she indulges with her pan and pencil in a way which which makes even Russian ministers tremble, drawing them in carica ture which would mean death or Siberia to any other artist. She has drawn the Czar himself-a solemn, bearded, but department held out any hope that rural bald infant in long clothes, tied in an free delivery would prove more than a armendir and surrounded by a host of grand dukes and grand duchesses armed with feeding bottles, all insisting on feeding him in a different way wonder the Czar is screaming at the top of his voice.-Birmingham Post.

Bicycles for Firemen. The commissioners of the District of Columbia liave decided to equip the fire department with forty bleyeles, and

have firemen designated to use them. Infant Mortality. While the infant mortality in Sweden and Norway is over 11 per cent, it rises in the German empire to 22 and in the

When a woman is left out when most misconduct or ineth sensy. They give of the other women are invited to a bond in the same of \$500 for the far hful party, she is extremely critical several performance of the column. No case days afterward.

Bayarlan highlands to 45 per cent.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

True Significance of the Results of the November Elections.

Among right thinking and fair minded people there is and can be but one conclusion formed as to the true significance of the elections of November 1899—namely, that the country is in cordial accord with the national administration in matters of national policy This conclusion is well expressed by the New York Evening Post, as follows:

"Although no Federal officials were chosen yesterday, except in four Congressional districts to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, a national aspect was given to the campaign in so many States that the result must be accepted as a verdict of the country on the McKinley administration, and especially on its policy of expansion. The judgment of the people was so clearly expressed that no room is left for doubt as to the attitude of the na-

.This, coming from a newspaper noted for its hostility to Republican doctrines' and measures, and especially noted for its bitter antagonism toward the policy of President McKinley in reference to the acquirement of new territory for the expansion of American trade and influence, is an unlooked for recognition of the plain meaning of the verdict just rendered by the American people. It is a recognition of the fact that the voters of this country have condemned Bryanism and indorsed McKinleyism. There can be no doubt of it.

The fact that so conclusive a verdic has been rendered in an "off year," when the successful party was deprived of the advantage of contesting the issue on national lines, is at once a compli-ment of which President McKinley may well and doubtless does feel proud, and an assurance that the hearts and minds of the people are in thorough sympathy with an administration that has proven itself to be an American administration broadest, deepest, grandest sens of the word.

A Kausas Reminiscence.

During the recent campaign the editor of a Kansas paper found a Bryan ban-ner which had been carried in many processions during the year 1896, which bore the following inscriptions:

A vote for McKinley means more McKinley's election means-

Twenty-five-cent wheat. Eight-cent oats. One dollar per ton for hay.

Five cents per pound for butter. Three cents a dozen for eggs. Two-cent hogs.
One and one-half cent for fat cattle.

No money to carry on business. Corn to-day is worth 20 cents in Kansas and from 29 to 32 cents in Indiana. There has not been much change in the price of wheat, but the price is far above 25 cents. Oats are worth 24 to 26 cents in Indiana.—Hay-ranges from \$10 to \$11.50 here and must be worth \$5 or \$6 in Kansas. Choice butter, wholesale,

is quoted at 14 cents, but those who get a good article at retail pay from 17 to 25 cents: Eggs are 17 cents, hogs \$4.04 to \$4.07% a hundred, and prime steers \$5.75 to \$6.50 a hundred. As for monev, the rates of interest have never been so low; it can be obtained on security which would not have been regarded as good in 1896, and is in ample

supply at the present time. retire from the vocation of prophet in view of such failures as are set forth above, but they will not. They are already prophesying and showing how Mr. Bryan can be elected on the Chigo platform with a few amendments. They should have no believers, and they will not if Republicans will clin the foregoing inscriptions from the Kansas Bryan banner and read them whenever one of that breed of politicians begins his chatter. Frequent readings would discredit them. Indianapolis Journal.

"That's Mex."

The Iowa volunteers have brought back from the Philippines a slang expression with a moral. During their xperiences about Manila the boys ame in contact with a good many Mexican silver dollars. They looked just as good as the honest money dollar of the United States mintage, but they werenot, and the soldiers quickly learned to watch for them and accept them only at the regular discount rate. Any attempt on the part of the foxy Filipinos to work off a dollar that was not backed by the standard in the place of a dollar that had the backing was met with a when the returned volunteers see anything that is masquerading for what it isn't they size it up with the same contemptuous expression: "That's The moral is plain. Neither the returned veterans nor their fellow citizents want to take any chances on having the dollars of their own country tossed back to them in any part of the world where they may be with a similar slang phrase.—Sloux City Journal. Expansion a Winner.

Iowa's immense Republican plurality, taken in connection with the sweeping Republican victory in South Dakota. shows that expansion will be a winning issue for the party in 1900. The great gain in the Republican vote in Iowa over that of two years ago, when Shaw was first elected Governor, is a signifiant indication of the popularity of expansion. The Republicans should use helr best endeavors to balt the Demo crats on to make a fight next year on "anti-expansion." The louder the flag furlers how the next twelve months the larger the Republican majority will

Louis Globe-Democrat. A Riotous Demand. In a late interview the Western manager of one of the chief watch-making factories of the world stated that he ould sell the entire output of the works, 2.000 watches a day, out of hand for ash, and furthermore added that the demand was for the better movements. The demand he described as "little less than desperate." If McKinley prosperty continues at this rate we may have riots in the cities on the part of people who are unable to get rid of their mony fast enough,-Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

e in the electoral college of 1900.—St.

What Does This Mean? "Every wool grower of the country duty on were is intended by the Republican

Dingley tariff." This is the statement of a reliable authority in close touch with domestic wool interests. What

does it mean?-American Economist. It means that the Wilson-Gorman tariff act that allowed wolves to run a large and destroy sheep has been super seded by an act that has fenced up the wolves so they will either have to devour one another or go hungry. They cannot feast on mutton to any great ex ent while the Dingley bill remains in tact.-Peoria (III.) Journal.

Bryan's Cold Comfort. Mr. Bryan in 1896 carried twenty-two States, including all the old Southern States, except Kentucky and West Virginia, and the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the last elections held in the several States Kansas, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming have given Republican majorities, while Maryland has joined the Democratic column. On the record of elec-tions held in 1899 and 1898 the Republicans have control of twenty-six States, with 285 electoral votes, an the Democrats nineteen States, with 162 electoral votes, and yet Mr. Bryan and his associates pretend to be well satisfied with the result of the elections of Nov. 7.

An attempt has been made to torture the figures in Ohio, which gave the Republican candidate for Governor a plurality of 50,000, into an indorsement of Bryanism. It is contended by some of Mr. Bryan's supporters that the vote for McLean in Ohio did not represent the full Democratic strength, but that if the vote of Jones be added to that of McLean it will be shown that Ohlo is Democratic. And yet the Democratic newspapers told us the day after the election that Jones received on a personal and local issue more Republican votes than he did Democratic. This was certainly true in Cleveland. If there is so little comfort for the Demo-crats in Ohio figures there is less comfort in Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In 1896 South Dakota gave Bryan a durality of 183: in 1898 the State gave the fusion candidate for Governor a plurality of 370. In 1899 the Republian majorities for candidates for udges of the Supreme Court ranged from 5,000 to 10,000. In 1896 Kansas gave Bryan a plurality of 13,509; in 1898 the Republican plurality was 15,-870. In 1896 Washington gave Bryan a plurality of 12,493; in 1898 it gave a Republican majority of 13,114. Wyoming gave Bryan in 1896 a plurality of 593; in 1898 it gave a Republican majority of 1,394. By the vote of Nov. 7, 1899, Ohlo, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are as strongly Republican as they were in 1896. On the record of the elec tion returns for 1898 and 1899 Bryan would have 162 electoral votes and the Republican candidate for President 285, a majority for the Republicans of 123 votes in the electoral college.

No More Use for Populism. Edgerton, S. D., Sept. 30, 1899.—To the Editor: I have noticed of late several statements in the Journal relating to the deposit per capita of residents in different parts of the country. I do not consider any of them, taking into account our handleap of no railroad towns, as good as Charles Mix Coun-Anyone but a Bryanite shouter who ty's. There are four banks in the old had made such prediction in 1896 would part of the county now having deposits of over \$20 per capita. There are n manufacturers', large ranchers', stock or grain buyers' deposits, and half of the merchants keep their accounts at their railroad shipping points the "sock." Ninety per cent, of the de posits belong to the farmers, and the balance to a part of the merchants This county went Populist last year, but it will never happen again as long as the present conditions of the country T. E. ANDREWS.

When prosperity comes in at the door Populism flies out at the window. That is the burden of a brief but significant communication from Charles Mix County, South Dakota. The statement that the farmers of that county have nearly \$20 per capita laid away in the banks before marketing this year's fine crops forms the basis of the prediction.

Sionx City (Ia.) Journal. Have Used American Goods.

There is bitter complaint among the nanufacturers of woolen goods in England that Americans have practically ceased to buy of them. Under the Wilson low duty tariff we purchased wool-en manufactures in one year to the valcontemptuous rejection of the chean dollar and the comment. That's Mex.

The scope of the expression broadened, the weak want that he reads want the reads want the reads want the reads want that he reads want the reads want that he reads want that the reads want the reads wan ue of \$49.162,992. With the freight and and the profit went into the pockets of the foreign manufacturers. Under the present tariff law we nurchased but \$13,831,967. Is it strange eign manufacturers should grumble at

the loss of this trade?
We have used all the woolen goods e needed, we have found no fault with the quality, and the prices have not been unreasonable. The difference is that we have used American goods, made in American factories by American workingmen and women and have kept our money in the American family instead of paying to foreigners.—Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

The Wage-Earner's Share. A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, eads as follows:

"At a wage conference between Jame Nutt, of the Iron Manufacturers' As sociation and a committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the wage scale for Sovember and December was placed on a hasis of 1 6-10 cents, which makes the wages of puddlers \$5.50, an increase of 50 cents per ton. This is the highest price paid for puddling since 1880."

Thus does the wage earner come in for his share of the general prosperity. He has not been overlooked in the di-vision of benefits. It is one of the glorles of the protective system that it always looks after the wage earner.

The Great Promoters.
To-day we stand at the head of Iron producing nations, and the great promoters of our unexampled advance have been protective tariffs and stimulated inventions.-Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yellow Jacket.

A Good Auctioneer. A Nodaway County farmer had a pub-lic sale recently which amounted to over asl bis Congressman or Senator 87,000, of which \$5,000 was paid in the europe surhorlies cash. General Prosperity must have the country are collecting anotheneoved the sale, -Springfield (Mo.)



LADY SALISBURY.

Her Death Removes an Influential Fac-tor in British Politics.

The death of Lady Salisbury, wife of the British premier, has removed a woman of high social prominence and one who exercised a great influence on the political life of England. Lord Sallsbury placed unlimited confidence in bis invented by Peter Josserand, of Josser-wife's sagacity and judgment and in and Texas, which is particularly adaptconsequence she was a power in the councils of the Conservative party, and when that party was in office, in the

councils of the nation.

Lady Salisbury was the daughter of Sir George Hall Alderson and was married to Lord Salisbury—then Lord Rob-ert Cecil—in 1857. Her husband was then 27 years old, while she was some

years his senior.

Four years before, her husband had been elected a Fellow of All Souls' Col lege, Oxford, and had been returned to Parliament for Stamford. The early years of their married life were passed in comparative obscurity. little money, and lived in lodgings off



THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY. the Strand. The future prime minister added to his slender income by writing for magazines and newspapers, his wife icting as amanuensis. In 1865 Lord Robert Cecil became Viscount Cranborne, and heir to the Marquisate through the death of his eldest brother. It was then that his political career really began. As her husband advanced in rank and station Lady Salisbury filled every place with grace and tact With advancing years she grew to care less for social functions, but until her iliness, some years ago, she was never remiss in her duties as a hostess, and when her husband has been in office these have been b

What effect Lady Salisbury's death Granger, and was the first of wife he would retire as soon as possible from public life,

THE ARMY OF PICKPOCKETS.

n Observant Policeman Describes
Their Ranks and Methods.
Some men operate on the "singlehanded" basis; they travel alone, arrange their own "frame-ups" (personally corner their victims) and keep all the profits. There are a few well-known successful pickpockets of this order and they are rated high among their fellows, but the more general custom is for what is called a "mob" of men to travel together, one known as the "tool" doing the actual picking, and the others attending to the "stalling."

A stall is the confederate of the pick pocket who bumps up against people o arranges them in such a way that the pickpocket can get at their pockets. Practically any one who will take a short course of instruction can learn how to stall, but there are naturally some who are more expert than others no division of spoils with them will sometimes have to pay as much as \$5 a day for skilled men. When he divides what he gets, each man in the mob ma get an equal share or not, according t a prearranged agreement, but the tool i

the man who does the most work Of first-class tools, men who ar known to be successful, there are prob ably not more than 1,500 in the United States. Practically every professional offender has a "go" at pocketpicking some time in his career, but there are conmaratively few who make a succes of it as actual pickpockets; the are numberless. Among the 1,500 there are some women and a fair proportion of young boys, but the majority are men anywhere from 20 to 60 years old. The total number of the successful and unsuccessful is 30,000, 40,000 or 50 000, as one likes. All that is actually known else

is that there is an army of them, and one can only make guesses as to their real strength.-Independent.

NEW GAS LAMP.

It Is Particularly Adapted for Use as a

A new acetylene gas lamp has been ed for use as a table lamp, and which is ar-

ranged to insure a uniform, perfect, and brilliant light. The lamp comprises

a base supporting a bowl forming a gen-erator in which the calcium carbide contained and in which gas is genererated. A cap screws on the generator and

GAS LAMP. terminates in a pipe by which a water-reservoir is supported. A tube provided at its upper end with a burner extends through the reservoir and serves to conduct the gas. Water is supplied from the reservoir to the generator below by means of a pipe provided with an automatic valve. shown in the enlarged detail view this valve has a downwardly extending stem fitting loosely in the end of the water-pipe, and an upwardly-extending stem receiving the end of a rod screwed in a closing the valve-chambr. The screw-rod is provided with a collar engaged at its lower end by a spring coiled around the stem. A tube opening into he valve-chamber above the valve onducts the water to the generator.

When the screw-rod is screwed down he valve is seated to cut off the wate supply, but when the rod is screwed out mtil the collar abuts against the unde ide of the cap so as to allow the spring to hold the valve loosely to its seat, then the water rises in the valve chamber and flows drop by drop to the generator. When the gas pressure overbalances the water pressure, the valve is seated, thus preventing the further generation of gas. When the gas pressure has diminished, the valve is opened by the water and generation is resumed.

The supply of carbide can be replenished by unscrewing the generator cap and placing the required quantity of the material within the bowl. The water reservoir can be filled by means of a filling cap.

First American Vessel on Lake Erie. Erie was The Washington, built near Lady Salisbury had five sons and Eric, Pa., as early as 1797. In the next three daughters, all of whom are living year the Jemina was put together except a daughter who died in 1867. three miles below Rochester by one Eli will have on the political condition of sels to plough the waters of Lake On-England is not definitely known, but tario. It was not until 1817 that Lord Salisbury is reported to have said steam boat appeared on the lakes. This that in the event of the death of his was the Ontario, which was made after the pattern of the Sea-Horse, then running on Long Island Sound. During the following year Walk-on the Water appeared, and surprised the marine vorld by steaming from Black Rock New York, to the prosperous little town of Detroit. It was a clumsy but a wonderful thing, that primitive sidewheeler with her belching funnels and cranks machinery, for on her first trip, we are told she was greeted with cheers and cannon at every port into which she put Her fourney took her five days, and he nine but she was a slight improvement on that original canal boat, with a great upright engine in her hold, which con

Americanism Abroad.

In the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey a bust of Lowell has found its place, and American enthusiasm rises high at the sight and feels that it must leave a record. Calling cards of all sorts and conditions are consequently nosted about the bust of the American poet.-New York Evening Sun.

Ancient Sacred Fire.

The sacred fires of India have not all peen extinguished. The most ancient which still exists was consecrated at Vodwada twelve centuries ago, in commemoration of the voyage made by the when they emigrated from Persia to India.

Emma-"I could never marry a man who smokes." Artle—"Then I guess there is no hope for—" Emma—"I was going to add, sir, opium," she diplomatically interrupted, and the vedding date was set before the evening had passed.- Philadelphia Call.

Some-people do so mach worrying that they haven't time for anything CYANIDE'S DEADLY ATTRACTION

Those Who Handle the Drug Drawn Ai-most Irresistibly to Swallow It. "Just now we are engaged in the

making of tons of cyanide of potas-sium," said a member of a firm of manufacturing chemists, "and of all poisons this, to my mind, is the most dangerous, because of a singular quality it possesses. It is in appearance so very attractive to those who handle it that they are often seized with an almost overwhelming desire to eat it. To one man it probably suggests sugar, if he have a fondness for saccharine substances, and to another snow newly fallen, but to both it is so alluring that they may only overcome the temptation to put it in their mouths by great force of will power.

"The very men who make it and who are most familiar with its deadly properties are pursued by an unreasonable desire to eat the poison, and as long as remain in its vicinity this extraordinary craving endures. They know that to give way to the craving means death almost instant and horrible, and as a consequence are usually able to resist the strange temptation, but during the last ten years we have been engaged in the manufacture of the drug four of our most intelligent and steady workmen have committed suicide in this way."

"Ever feel like earing it yourself?" asked the reporter.
"Yes," the manufacturer repiled.

"Many times when in contact with the cyanide fumes, and I have had to leave work precipitately in consequence. So well is this curious fact known in all works where cyanide of potassium is made that there are always two men at work together, and a jar of ammonia, which is the antidote to the poison, is kept at hand."

JOKE WAS ON THE DOCTOR.

Answered an Emergency Call and Is Still Looking for His Pay.

One night recently a physician on West Adams street was called up about 12 o'clock by a tremendous ringing at the door bell. He rushed down stairs to find a woman trembling with exeltement, who grasped out:

"Run, quick, doctor-that little house across the street—my husband—poison—suicide."

The doctor hurried over and found a burly fellow rolling about on a bed and groaning as if in terrible pain. His wife and three other women-his two daughters and a sister-in-law—were crying and wringing their hands. There was a bottle on the table labeled "Poison" and half of the contents were gone.

"I sized up the situation in two minutes," said the doctor, "and turned the door.''

"Now, what do you mean by this?" said, giving the fellow a good shaking. "Oh, nothin', doe," he said sheepishly, as his groans subsided; "jest foolin' the women folks."

It developed that the supposed suicide had come home drunk the night before and that his wife had remonstrated with him. And now there is a bill to doctor sent it first to the wife, and it was returned with a brief note to the effect that she wasn't pay ing her husband's bills. The husband returned it with the suggestion that, as his wife had summoned the medical man, she might meet the expense. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Sign Painter's Triamph. "What was the hardest job I ever tackled, did you ask?" said the sign painter to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter. "It was an 'ad' for smoking tobacco I painted on the side of the Grand Canyon on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. I vas working for a Buffalo concern that had a contract to put up 5,000 land-scape signs for a tobacco company, and a gang of us traveled over the country looking for good effective locations. This place in the canyon was as tough a proposition as any sign writer ever went against. The side there went straight up about 200 feet, and at the top there was a big overhanging ledge. It was easy enough to let down a lad-der from above, but on account of the ledge it hung at least forty feet out

from the face of the rock.

'After studying it over for a while
I spliced a couple of fishing poles together and fastened a soft sponge to the end. That was my brush, and by lying flat on the ladder I managed to do a very decent piece of work; at least, you could read it like a book from below, and that was the thing we wanted. When the railroad people found out what I had done they were as mad as blazes, especially the chief engineer, who was an aesthetic sort of a gent from Boston, and he tried for nearly a month to get it off, letting down Chinamen with scrubbing brushes on poles, but they only made it all the brighter. At last he got some brown paint, about the color of the rocks, and smear ed it out, but it took at least a dozen coats and cost a heap of money. If they had only let that sign stand it would have been a great addition to he canyon.

A Good Fire Kindler.

On one of our outlings to the mountains we secured a quantity of very rich pitch pine which made such good kindold way of whittling shavings seemed very unsatisfactory, and we set out to find something better. Pouring kero sene on makes the fire start quickly, but we have a prejudice against being burned alive. After various experiments we hit upon the following which is safe and cheap and good. Take a flat tenpound lard pail. Break corn cobs in two and stand the halves on end in the pall until the bottom is filled. Then pour kerosene enough over them to wet the cobs and leave a little in the bottom of the pail, so that half an inch or less of the cobs will stand in the oil. One of these pieces of cob laid in the grate will light readily from a match and burn strongly enough to start quite coarse kindling, and prove a great help on cold winter mornings.

She Was Too Busy

Husband (meekly)- This is the fourth and cabbage, Maria, and I'm a little tired of it.

His Wife 1 in sure History yearse

very increasenable. Yer know the land to correct the proof sheets of my new book, "One Hundred Dainty Linners,

Too many men are satisfied with their alm in life if they bit a small target.

The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The 25 cent size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. The 50 cent size is better for the cough of bronchitis, croup, grip. and hourseness. The dollar size is the best for chronic coughs, as in consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

CCREA AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, influenza Bromchitts, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

chitis, Pneumonis, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, inflammations, Sheumalism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Ashma, Difficult Bréathing. Radways, Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Beet Cheek of Limbs, 1888, 1888, 1889, 188



Personally Conducted California Excursions

Via the Santa Fe Route. Three times a week from Chicago

and Kansus City.

Twice a week from St. Paul and

Minnes polis. Once a week from St. Louis and Boston.

Hoston.

In improved wides restibuled
Pulman tourist steeping cars,
Better than net before, at lowest
Experienced excursion conductors.
Also daily service between Chicago
and Cattlorula.

Correspondence so 'clicted.

and Chilfornia.
Correspondence so icited,
T. A. CRADY,
Manager California Tourist Service,
The Atthiom, Teptha & Sasta Fe Rallway,
109 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

1-----



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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

Dr.Bull's COUCH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough Unexcelled for Consumptives. Givel-guick, sure creates. Retains substitutes.



GAGE MAKES REPORT.

Secretary of the Treasury Shows Re-

ccipts and Expenditures.

Secretary of the Treasury Syman J.
Gage has issued the annual report of his
department. Statistics necessarily make
up a considerable portion of the report. and the first tabulated item to appear up on the pages is one which shows a deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, of no less than \$89,111,559.67.

of no less than \$89,111,559,67.
Revenues of all kinds foot up \$610,982,004,35, while the expenditures were
\$700,093,504.02. Internal revenue is the
largest item in the receipt column,
amounting to \$273,437,161,51, and customs next, with \$206,128,481.75. All othtoms next, with \$206,128,481.75. All other receipts were of a minor and comparatively insignificant nature. That the deficit was caused largely through the war with \$pain is shown by the fact that the expenses of arms and navy for the fiscal year amounted to \$293,783,358.72, to which must be added the lump sum of \$20,000,000 paid to \$pain. Pensions for the year amounted to \$139,394,928.07.

Mr. Gage favors the proposition to allow national banks to issue their notes in the form of paper money, and makes

the form of paper money, and makes many general recommendations in regard to their control, but none of a specific nature. Close adherence to the gold standard is deemed advisable and lengthy culoard is deemed advisable and registy cube gies delivered on its believed merits. Immigration reports show 311,715 immigrants at the ports of the United States and Canada. The transactions of the fiscal year, as shown by the report of the treasurer of the United States, were of unusual magnitude, the net ordinary receipts having been exceeded in any like period but once, in 1866, and the net ordinary expenditures but thrice, in 1863, 1864 and 1805.

Important changes took place during

Important changes took place uning the year in the composition and distri-bution of the stock of money. The amount of notes and silver certificates in circulation was increased by \$48,828,386, reducing the paper holdings of the treas-ury to the minimum required for the transaction of husiness.

year of \$22,104,050.

The national bank circulation outstanding on June 30, 1899, aggregated \$241,-268,696, of which \$205,264,094 was secured by bonds on deposit with the treasurer of the United States and \$30,004,602 by lawful money deposited on account of liquidating and insolvent associations and

those reducing circulation.

The silver dollars coined were from bullion purchased under the act of July bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The total coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under act of July 14, 1890, from Aug. 13, 1890, to July 1, 1890, was 507,005,1906, containing 75,028,051,81 fine ounces, costing \$71,055,000. 190,539.00. giving a seigniorage of \$25, 810,426.91. In bullion the mints used \$70,252,487.20 in domestic gold and \$7, 220,890.57 in domestic silver. In total the expenditures went above those for 1898 to the extent of \$161,703,507.05.

RACINE COUPLE SHOT.

Burglar Severely Wounds Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David B. Cheney.

The Rev. Dr. D. B. Cheney was shot down in his home at Racine. Wis., by an unknown assassin. Mrs. Cheney was also shot. The minister was shot through the breast and groin. Mrs. Chency was shot in the throat, the bullet lodging in

The shooting took place at 10 o'clock in the morning. The inurderer field, and was last seen near the western limits of the city. A posse was at once organized and started in pursuit. There were many threats of lynching should the mur-

derer be captured.

The crime was one of the most desperate ever committed in the State. Both victims were shot twice, it being the evident object of the man to kill rather than dent object of the man to kill rather than to rob. Mrs. Chency heard a noise in the second story of the house. Going to the hallway, she met a man coming down the stairs. The man suddenly drew a revolver and ordered her to throw up her hands. Mrs. Chency screamed and the man fired, the bullet taking effect in Mrs. Chency a selection of the man fired than the stairs of the man fired than the selection of the man fired than the selection of the man fired than the selection of the man fired, the bullet taking effect in Mrs. Chency's neck. As she fell the man deliberately fired a second time, the bullet
grazing the head of his victim. Dr. Cheney was, in the library at the time, and
hearing screams he rushed into the hall.
He grappled with his wife's assailant and
attempted to overpower him. The man,
however, used his revolver. Dr. Chency
fell. He was found suffering from a
wound in the groin and another through
his breast, just below the heart. his breast, just below the heart.

Several persons saw the assassin run from the house, but no attention was paid and his wife had been severely wounded by a burglar.

STOWORLD OF NOTABLES

For a private audience Queen Victoria s usually plainly attired in black silk. Queen Wilhelmina dresses the most conomically of all the European sover

eigns.
Sir Edward Sassoon has taken the house formerly owned by Barney Barnato in Loudon.

Li Hung Chang owns the finest collecion of furs in the world. They are val-

aed at \$1,000,000. Alfred Austin, England's poet laureate, s said to be offended because he has not cen made a Knight.

been unde a Knight.

Queen. Victoria, has expressed her thanks to Canada for sending volunteer troops to South Africa.

George Berry, the English bandmaster, her vertical affect in the limit of the control of the con

has retired after sixty-three years' ser-vice with military bands.

The Khedive of Egypt draws a salary on times as great as that of the President of the United States.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State is suave, cultured and, unlike Kruger, is careful of his personal appearance For the Crown Prince of Japan a beauiful palace is being built, with the framof iron calculated to, withstand

Lady Louisa Tighe and Lady Sopnia Cecil are the two living women who were present; at the ball given before the bat-tle of Waterloo.

Nola's dog, which had been his pet for nine years, died recently, and the nov-clist says it is one of the greatest sorrows he has ever horne.

The Sultan is the victim of a rather strange superstition regarding death. He clieves that on a certain day he will die and not till then, and that the man ner hy which he shall relinquish his life has already been prepared. This he feels convinced is by polson.





BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

Brigham H. Roberts, Representative elect from the State of Utah, is not to sit as a member of the Fifty-sixth Con-gress. Final judgment on his cuse was indicated when the House by a vote of 302 to 30 declined to accord him permission to take the onth of office. A special committee composed of nine members was appointed to investigate the charges that caused the action. Roberts intimated that if all other resources fail he may appeal to the Supreme Court of the Unit-ed States for adjudication of the legal questions involved in the proceedings to oust him. Roberts made a gallant de-fense in his own behalf. He refgused to sue for the mercy of the House, but de-manded as his right that he be permitted

manded as his right that he be permitted to occupy his seat so that the State of Utah might be represented in Congress. Originally limited to twenty minutes for the presentation of his argument, his time was extended thirty minutes longer. Roberts made good use of his opportunity. He crowded as many ideas and facts into his speech as it would contain. The galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity while the debate was in progress and, as during the opening, the audireducing the paper bolaings of the definition of the minimum required for the fransaction of business.

During the existence of the system, up to the close of the year ended June 30, 1899, 5,201 national banks have been organized. On the latter date, 3,589 banks were in operation, 1,247 had been placed in voluntary liquidation by shareholders, and 365-placed in the charge of seeders, and 365-placed in the charge of seeders, and 365-placed in the charge of seeders, and 365-placed in the charge of seeders.

On June 30, 1898, there were 3,590 banks in existence, showing a net loss during the year of one bank. During the past fiscal year, seventy-three banks were organized, and sixty-seven placed in voluntary liquidation and eight in charge of receivers. The authorized capital stock of the banks on June 30 last was \$607,871,245, and on June 30, 1898, \$630, 025,295, showing a decrease during the year of \$22,154,050. warned them that they must preserve or

der.
Roberts, notwithstanding his builded Roberts, notwithstanding his buildog determination, and onflinching nerve, which were betrayed in every line of his heavy face, was not unmindful of the unsympathetic conduct. He accepted the moiety of sympathy which came from a few with eloquent grafitude, which proved the extremity of his position. When the debate was closed and the House voted down the amendments to the Taylor inception and their preceded to to resolution and then proceeded to a roll call on the resolution which would deprive him of his seat pending the investigate. by the special committee, Roberts picked up his books and papers and hastened to the cloakroom and thence left, the building for his hotel. Not a man among the 356 Representatives held out a hand of friendship or said good-by. He passed out of the capitol practically minoticed, except by the curious, who simply regarded him as the man whose case has been attracting antional atten-tion for six mouths.

CURRENCY BILL.

The Republican Measure for Regulating the Country's Finances.

The text of the currency measure elaborated by the Republican Senate Finance Committee has been made public. The bill is a gold standard bill. It affirms the existing, standard without equivocation. It declares that "the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall, as established by section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard."

value with this standard."

In the next place, the Senate bill, like that of the House, provides that the greenbacks and the treasury notes of the law of 1890 "shall be redeemed in gold coin" of the standard specified. In the third place, a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 is set apart for redeemition purposes, and the treasury is given power to issue bonds for the maintenance of that trust. Ind. The House bill provides for a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent of the outstanding volume of government notes, which at present would amount to less which at present would amount to less than \$109,000,000. Again, the Senate hill enlarges the privileges of the nation-al banks by allowing them to issue notes at banks, by allowing them to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited. It provides for a reduction of the tax on circulation issued not, indeed, against all bonds, but against bonds bearing only 2 per cent interest. The House bill does away with this tax altogether, but it imposes instead a tax equal to that elim-inated on the capital and surplus and un-divided profits of the banks.

The House bill converts all outstanding "coin" bonds into gold obligations. The Senate committee has refused to do this. It leaves the coin bonds as they are, making it possible for a secretary to redeem them in silver. The House bill also authorizes the exchange by the treasury of gold for silver, which provision the Sen-ate bill omits.

Telegraphic Brevities. 'Frisco is tired of caring for returning

roops from the Philippines. Rowland East, American and British Consul. Piura, Peru, is dead.

Twenty-two horses from the Palo Alto, Cal., farm sold in New York for \$9,785. W. H. Watson, a notorious New York thief, has been captured at Houston,

Effort is on foot to combine forty nitrate companies of Chili. Capital, \$81,-

Secretary Long wants some radical improvements made at the Cavite naval sta-Chiengo trade press wants Congress to

establish a department of commerce and industry. William Gallion, a soldier of Ports-

mouth, fell from a train near Stockport, N. Y., and was killed. N. Y., and was kined.

President McKinley isl asked to pardon
Rosetta Horton, 90, Nashville, Tenn., in

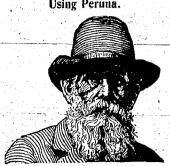
the pen for pension fraud:

Edgar Hill, traffic manager of the L. H. & St. L. Railroad, dropped dead of heart disease in Louisville.

Ambrose Bantista, late President of the Filipino Congress, says he wants to be a Supreme Justice at Manila. A quarantine has been declared against

Montana by Manifoba, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in that State. Movement is being started in Cleve layd, Chio, to crush Motmonism. Evan-gelisis and singers will be sent to Utah to atrike at the root of polygamy. **OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA**

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.



Mr. Isauc Brock, the Oldest Man in the United States.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan County, Tex., has attained the great age of 111 years, having been born in 1788. He is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in

ardent friend-to Peruna and apeaus of It. In. the following terms:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, caterria and diarrhoea." I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but I have learned from Dr. Hartiman's books have learned from Dr. Hartiman's books that these affections are the same and are "As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, have found it to be the best, if not the

only remedy for these affections. "Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age. to this remedy. It exactly meets

all my requirements. "I have come to rely upon it almost en-tirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be espe-cially valuable to old people."

ISAAC BROCK. ISAAC BROCK.
Catarrh is the greatest enemy of old age.
A person entirely free from catarrh is sure to live to a hale and hearty-old age. A free book on catarrh sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Told in Experience Meeting. It was in an open "experience" meet ng and Brother Jones arose and said:
"Bretherin', I'm the man that put

water in the milk!" "An' I'm the man that drawed the water fer him," said Brother Brown

"An I'm the woman that milked the cow, and knowed all about it," sobbed Sister Jones. "An' here's the man," said a loud

voice from the rear "that sold 'em the cow an' hain't got paid fer it vit!" Then Brother Jones was sorry he had spoken and was overheard to mutter as he reached for his hat, "Never did believe in these experience meetin's, no how!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The John M. Smyth Co. Have No Agents.

The well-merited popularity of the great mail order establishment of the John M. Smyth Co. of Chicago Seems to have induced unscrupulous parties to go through the country and falsely represent themselves as sales agents for this house. have succeeded in imposing upon many by selling goods and taking cash and notes from victims who actually believed they were purchasing goods from the representatives of the firm direct. The John M. Smyth Co. have no agents and denounce as frauds all parties traveling through the country and claiming to represent the firm. The public should be on the lookout for such impostors.

A Fitting Toast. Lord Clyde, one day after dinner, asked a chaplain of one of the regiments In India for a toast, who, after considering for some time, at length exclaimed with great simplicity: "Alas! and alack-a-day! What can I give?" "Noth-ing better," replied his lordship-"Come gentlemen, we'll give a bumper to the parson's toast. A lass and a lac a day." A lac means 100,000 ru-pees, or \$25,000, which is certainly an in-

come to make one happy. Indiana Leech Farm.

There is a leach farm in Indiana, and that is probably the only one in the whole country. The industry is carried on in moss-filled vats. The carried on in moss-filled vats. The breeding leeches were shipped from Germany some years ago, and all of the product is thoroughbred.

Not a Reckless Performance, "I've been shopping every day this

Then you must be ready for winter now, Mrs. Miggs."
"No: one day I bough a pair of shoes

and the other five days I bought a hat." A Spiritual Shock "Jimmy and our preacher collided on their wheels."

"Is Jimmy-hurt?" "Yes: he heard what the preacher

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle tree. Sold in 25 and 60 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dan-

Factory Inspector in Disguise. A factory inspector at Paterson, N. J., has been investigating the mills of that city in the guise of a laborer, wheeling a barrow.

The ad. of T. M. Roberts' Supply House in another part of this paper should be of interest to everyone desiring bargains in household goods. Get their complete catalogue of everything you need before making purchases.

Had \$5,000,000, Died in Almshouse An old man named Anton Kain, who died recently in an Austrian alms iouse, was found to be worth \$5, :00.000.

Lanes Family Medicine Moves the bowels each day, in order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts cently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

It is a poor wit who lives by borrow ing the words, decisions, mien, inventions and actions of others.-Lavater. VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kileo's invigorating Tonic, FREL \$1. Trix floatic containing 2 weeks treatment. Dr. Killed limitate, 51 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 181

To him nothing is possible who is always dreaming of his past possibilities. For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Core

is the best medicine we have used, --Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Wulson, Out., Canada. Adversity borrows its shurpest sting from our impatience. -Bishop Horne.

Mrs. Winslow's boorstrae wrant for Children techniq: actions the gume. renders inflammation, si are pain, curs wind said. In cents a buttle.

Remarkable Cases of Salvage A remarkable case of salvage is tha

of the steamship Milwaukee, which last autumn went ashore at Port Errol, near Peterhead. Finding it impossible to float her, as a large part of her fore end was inextricably jammed, she was cut in two with belts of dynamite cartridges. The after part, extending from just before the forward end of the navigating bridge, was tow ed to the Tyne and moored in that river until a new bow end was built, launched, and made ready for connection to it. It is remarkable that this part of the vessel was towed with the bulkhead end foremost, and that the tugbonts were assisted by the ship's own engines. The repairers were so successful in their attempt to dry dock that the two pieces were in correct relative positions, and but little subse luent adjustment was found neces sary. A stranger would never suppose he was not looking at the original bow. and would find it impossible to point out where the junction was effected. as perfect and as strong as ever she

How's This:

r One Hundred Dollars Reward for of Catarrh that cannot be cured by We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarri that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarri Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Chency. The control of the last 15 years, and believe lim perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financiality able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarri Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and micous surfaces of the system. Frice 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Chinaman's Thirty-sixth Wife

The case is mentioned in a Chinese paper of a native, aged 40, who has mar ried and divorced 35 wives, and is now married to the thirty-sixth. He was first married at 18, and the reason as signed for this extraordinary example of inconsistency is that he has a young er sister of extremely jealous and rancorous disposition, who, from the moment that a bride enters the house. Institutes a system of persecution which soon drives the unhappy woman to ask

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most-delicate stomach receives it without distress. 34 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Buffaio Herd in Europe. It is not generally known that there is still living in Europe a large herd of European bison—larger, probably, than the herd of American bison which

roams Yellowstone Park. These rare animals are preserved by the Czar of Russia in the imperial forest of Bielovege, in Lithuania, and number some-thing like 700. Fourteen men bave been sent to Siberia within the last three years for the offense of killing scattering animals.

The Christinas Issue of the Lake Shore Book of Trains is something entirely out of the ordinary in the way of railroad literature and will be found of interest to all. Copy will be sent to any address on receipt of 2-cent stamp. F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago, A. J., Smith. G. P. A., Cleveland. Pencils Made from State Dust.

Pencils from slate dust molded sydraulic pressure are made in large quantities in Tennessee. They are much more popular than the solid-cut. slate pencils. One concern last year made 25,000,000 molded pencils. To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

What an abstird thing it is to pass over the valuable parts of a man, and fix our attentions on his infirmities.--Addison.



KIDNEYS, LIVER

AND BOWELS CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES AISTIPATION HABITUAL CONSTIPATION ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

AUGRNIA FIG SYRVP FOR SALESY ALL DRUGGISTS PACE SO PERBOTTLE



Derivation of the Word Sanday. The word "Sabbath" is a Hebre EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS term for a period as well as quality of time, and means west. Win the Bible it

is used only with this meaning. Periods of one year or of seven years were thus characterized. Every seventh day was

observed by the Hebrews as a weekly

"Sabbath." In addition to this day

others were appointed in which the

obligation to cease from labor was as

binding as the observance of the week-ly "Sabbath." "Sunday" is so named from the day which was dedicated to the worship of the sun. Christian na-

tions observed it as their "Sabbath " but

'Sabbath" is not "Sun-day."-Woman's

New Pass in Rocky Mountains. After numerous hairbreadth escapes a

party of explorers in the Rocky Moun-

tains stumbled on to a new pass. In a like manner people who believed dyspepsia incurable are astonished to find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters used faithfully will make the digestion strong, the bowels regular, the liver active. Try it.

Aluminum.

existence a few years ago, was produced in the United States in 1898 to

the extent of 5,200,000 pounds, valued at \$1,716,000, or 33 cents a pound,

which is one-tenth of the cost ten years

What Do the Children Drink?

Aluminum which had no commercial

Home Companion.

THOUSANDS OF PREMATURE DEATHS CAUSED BY NEGLECT.

Every Person Can Prolong Life and Enjoy Health and Happiness Who Will Listen

to the Voice of Progress. If you want to open a door, you don't mash it with a crowbar, but open it with

If you want to open a door, you don't smash it with a crowbar, but open it with a key.

It's easier and less destructive, when you are costive, or billous, or constipated, don't take an old-time dose of physic, throw your bowels into spassus and turn your liver laside out, as long as everything can be set right, in a nice, geatte, quiet, positive, but any the present of the present of the control of the cont

CATARRH CATARRH CURE FOR CATARRH

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and pourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c. Ely's Cream Balm Six Feet of Debutante.

Miss Mercedes De Laski, one of the latest London debutantes, is 6 feet 3

the Nacal Passages. COLD IN HEAD Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

How long have you RHEUMATISM suffered with ...

How Lang Have You Read About "5 Drops" Without Taking I Hem?

Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough it so, then try the "5 Drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumutism, Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbugo (tame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kidney, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headacho (nervous or neuralgio), Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Etrache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Steeplessness, Creeping Numbers, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Steeplessness, Creeping Numbers, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumutism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore waste no more valuable time and money, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for 10,00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, \$1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c sample FREE, to anyone sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

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He was a grim old fellow As stern as a man could be Who did odd jobs for a living; A shabby, forlorn old couple As ever the world has seen Yet he was a noble hero, And she was a herofite.

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She ruled o'er a growing kingdom. Nine riotous girls and boys, And faithfully bore the burdens Of a sovereign's cares and joys.

And when, at last, they were var quished, This queen and her soldier brave. They patiently started adown the bil

Which leads to a pauper's grave-A shabby, forlorn old couple is ever the world has seen Yet he was a noble hero.

~~~~~

## UNCLE PAUL'S NEPHEWS.

One stormy winter twilight at a solitary little Gothic gabled railroad staion, four passengers alighted, as the train made its momentary pause-a stout, elderly wife; a tall, stooping young man, with eye-glasses, and a k under his arm; and an erect, grizzle-headed personage, in an ancient butternut-colored coat and a mangy fur cap.

-what?" crustily demanded this gentleman, as the driver of the onehorse team-who had come down in the forlorn hope of turning an hones penny out of somebody-proffered his services. "Ride! What should I ride for? Haven't I got a pair of legs of

my own?".
"Why-yes-sir," said Jethro Camman, slowly surveying the sturdy limbs, 'I s'pose you have. Most folks have, unless they've been so unfortuit's comin' on for a good old-fashioned snow-storm."

"Let it snow! let it snow!" briskly er of yours?" said the traveler. "I interrupted Mr. Paul Copperfield. "I asked for admission there, and they ain't afeard of snow! And I guess I'm every ways able to find my own

way!"
So saying, he pulled the brim of the

and drove away, for he knew that Squire Topliff and wife would sooner walk ten miles than pay ten cents, and was likewise well aware that Percival Pipford, the theological student, theories on the subject of physical exgreise that precluded all ideas of horse-"Humphy humph!" grunted old Mr.

Copperfield to himself, as he trudged up the hill, whose steepness nearly took away his breath, "how one's life is made up of contrasts! Regular mosaic pattern, as they say in Florence! Here am Lafter twenty years in Chinathe very old buckleberry pastures and stone walls I used to know as a ragged, It's surprising how only one that is changed worse luck: and compound interest there! And Un-Thirty years! I'd give all the gold I've cle Paul's lease of life ought to be as bartfooted boy once more bringing the old," three red cows home at night, with nothing in his pocket but holes! I that have melted away from me since like morning mists in the sunshine—Faith, Hope, Charity, and all the better part of one's life! Heighowas that a flake of snow?"

Slow and soft, the floating flakes began to cloud the air, and the winter night was settling down over the bleak landscape in earnest.

field, plodding on. "There's a warm been a-thinkin of him." welcome waiting for me, if I may trust
my nephew's letters. There's—let me sudden cheery lustre, but its light was see, do I turn off here? or ought I to nothing to that in the es of the go on to the next cross roads; Things, family group and their unexpected have changed so just hereabouts, the guest. old stone will gone, the finger post taken down-nothing as it used to be, gan Herman, starting up and grasp-Well, I'll risk it. Whew! how fast it ing his hat.

for a northeaster."undecided, light streamed from a farm to his kindred, and thus he was rehouse window across the bleak fields. Copperfield. "It can't be far, anyhow, and both the boys live night together night in December.

somewhere." Climbing over the stone wall, not quite as briskly as he used to do fifty' years ago, Paul Copperfield hurried across the fields to the house and rap- lawyer. creaking hinges, revealing an interior

of ruddy candlelight and blazing logs. nothing for tramps!

with his hand on the door.

the brim of the mangy fur cap, and

I am a poor traveler, friend; I ask bart only a night's lodging."
"And our best bed room all made up

for Uncle Paul!" shrilly uttered the woman by the fire. "A pretty notion that would be! Simon, why don't you shut the door? Go about your business, man! We don't keep tayern, me and my husband!"

"Don't you hear what my wife says? Clear out!" said Simon, gruffly, And the door was shut unceremonlously in the traveler's face.

Old Paul smiled sardonically to him-

"I'll try my luck a little further," said he, half aloud, "My nephew Simon evidently doesn't believe in the scripture theory of entertaining angels unawares. Well, well-it's but a step or two further on; and that's lucky for me. My of t bothes ache and my head feels dizzy the thet us see now what Herman will say to the cod way-faring man? This must be the becse.

through the red cactains."

And once more Paul Copperfield knocked on the punels of the door upon vhose sill the snow had already spread mantle of ermine.

A pretty blue eyed girl came to ope it, with a candle in one hand.
"What's wanting?" she inquired, oriskly, but not unkindly.
"Can I come in and warm myself?"

sked the stranger. "It's a bleak night and I've somehow missed my way, "Yes, yes! tell him to come in. Phoebe!" called out a voice that was called out a voice that was like Paul Copperfield's own, a score of years younger and fresher, and Paul obeyed the summons.

it was a smaller and less pretention hard rag carpet had adorned the floor of Simon Copperfield's kitchen, there were only whitely-scoured boards to be seen here, and the supper-table bore marks of extreme economy. But Herman Copperfield rose up with a cheery wife drew forward a cushioned wood-

"Take this seat by the fire, sir," said she; "we're just sitting down to supper. I'll get you a bowl of hot ten di rectly. Phoebe, take the gentleman's cap, and put another log of wood on

"Bad night, sir," said Herman, draw ing nearer to the blaze. ome some ways?" "Quite a distance," said Paul, avert

ing his face from the curious gaze and I've missed my road somehow l'erhaps you can let me stay all night?"
"Well," said Herman, reffectively,
"we was expectin" a relative from abroad, but he hain't put in an appear ance, and till he comes you're kindly welcome to his room. Eh, wife?"

"Certainly," said Mrs. Copperfield brightly, "It ain to much of a place but it's the best we've got, and ou Phoebe has been to work all the fall piecing a bed quilt, all of the 'Job' Troubles Pattern, to make her old un-cle comfortable. We hain't seen him, "You don't tell me

huskily. "Yes, sir, That's right, mother; the hot tea'll warm him up; and tell Phoebe to set on a plate of her sugared doughtnuts. And although it's like ly he'll spend most of his time at my brother Simon's, as is richer and more forehanded in the world, we think sight of seein' the old man once again."

"Does he live up the road, this broth-

"Just like Simon!" said the sturdy farmer, bringing his hand down or the table with an emphasis that made fur cap an inch or two more over his eyes, and set off up the hill.

Lether Camman got into his carry all squeaded. He wouldn't give a crust of bread to nobody, not if they u-dyin' before his face! Now me Safly set out in life different. When I. Sally, there shan't no one be turn ed from this door, and there never has. Simon says that's what's kept us poor; but I'll risk that and so Sally."

"But your uncle? Is he a poor man?"

"Well, folks do say he's got a coniderable o' property. I don't grudge it to him. He's worked for it, and I and ten in Europe, back again among mon's different now... He's calculatin' a ready how soon he'll fall heir to it It's money, money, with Simon! don't believe he'll have comfort in little things have charged! I'm the heaven, if there ain't savings banks and compound interest there! And Un good as Simon's. He's only 61 years

"You're wrong there, Herman," said nothing in his pocket but holes! I old Paul, I am sixty-three this com-was rich then—rich in a thousand in March, if I live to see the thirteenth

> And he looked beamingly around the assembled household. "Why," began Herman, "it ain't pos

sible you're . my Uncle Paul?" "No one else." said the old man. laughing. "Come and kiss me, Phoebe,

and then you shall show me the Job's Troubles bed quilt. It does a lonely "I don't care!" said-old Paul Copper-old man good to know that somebody's

I risk it. As new, no.

I believe it's settling down "No. you neem t, same carried came hom." "No. you needn't," said Uncle Paul. Thus the rich old exile came home ceived. And Mr. Simon Copperfield's 'I'll go there and inquire," said old hopes of an inheritance are considerably diminished since that stormy

#### Mr. Hobart's First Fee.

One of the neighbors told how the vice president made his first fee as a He was employed to write ped on the door. It swung open on the will of a well known manufacturer of Paterson, who was wealthy. Asked his fee, Mr. Hobart, the legal "Who is it, Simon?" squeaked a fledgling, replied: "One hundred dol-shrewish female voice. "Tell him to lars." It was from this that he rego about his business. We've got ceived a significant hint how to suc-Simon Copperfield, a sharp nosed, was well pleased with his attorney, scant whiskered individual, hesitated, and turning to his desk, drew out a old Paul eyed him keenly beneath in during the regular course of business. Taking up one for \$800 he indorsed it and handed it to Mr. Ho-

"With this start in life," said the narrator of the story, "Mr. Hobart married the daughter of Socrates Tuttle, who has been his belomeet through all the years that have followed. Years afterward Mr. Hobart learned that the granddaughter of his first client was about to be married, and that the family had been reduced to financial straits. He sent her his check for \$150 to assist in purchasing her trousseau. and took steps to provide other mem

Hereafter bells that can be heard a distance of 500 feet must be attached to all scavenger wagons in Chicago. and those bells must be rung continu ously while the wagons are in service. which may be between sunset and sun

-Philadelphia North American.

The engines of a first-class man-ofwhere the light slidnes out so cheerly war cost about \$700,000

#### CONVICTED BY A MONKEY

HIS DUMB EVIDENCE SENDS A MAN TO THE GALLOWS,

A Woman Accomplice Sent to Prison for Life-The Murdered Man Was the Owner of the Mon ev -- Convincing Evidence Furnished in Court by the Simian,

"Louisiana has just furnished a ser sation in jurisprudence that has never been equalled in modern history," McGreath of New Orleans What do you think of a monkey as a witness in a murder trial? Oh, that i not all of it, for his testimony led to the conviction of the man and woman charged with murdering his master. The man was sentenced to be hanged and the woman has been sentenced to he penitentiary for life. The evidence in the case was all nurely circumstanial-except that given by the monkey, for if ever an animal spoke that mon-

"It is simply one more tragedy of the old Mississippi, whose turgid waters have been reddened more than once with human blood. The story sounds more like a narrative of the ante-bellum days on the river, so replete is it with incidents reminding us of bygone

"Perhaps you know that the house boat has not quite disappeared from the Mississippi. As a usual thing they start in below St. Louis, fitting our either at Memphis, Cairo or some other point not too far from the scene o their operations. They are equipped with groceries provisions small farm implements, notions, calico prints, in fact everything which one would expect to find in the in the stock of a country store. They drift down the current of the river, stopping at hamlets and houses on the banks driving shrewd bargains with the inhabitants, who sometimes find the inland store too far away, or too poorly stocked

get what they want. "Sometimes a rude sail is holsted when it is desired to cross the river, but this is not often done. The tublike craft is steered and half propelled by means of long 'sweeps' or clumsy oars, from the stern. It is wonderful to see the evolutions the houseboat will perform when the sweep is in the hand of an experienced riverman These traveling emporiums used to do a thriving business-a good many years ago, but lately the railroads and other auxiliaries of civilization have forced them to the rear. It is a very rare thing to see one nowadays. They belong to a past epoch.

"A few months ago a man by the name of H. N. Aackerman, more frequently known as Bill Ackerman came down the river in one of these houseboats. He was a shrewd fellow and had realized that there was little profit in a mere huckstering enterprise His scow contained a regular menagerie: consisting of trick ponies, perform ing dogs, a monkey and a merry-goround. I have forgotten where he came from, but he stopped at every town and village along the Mississippi and he made money, for the country people have few amusements, and al most anything serves to furnish diversion for them.

"At one of the landings, about 100 miles above Baton Rouge, he picked up a man and woman who gave the name of Starr, claiming to be man and Ackerman said that he needed help in his show, and agreed to give the pair a certain percentage of profits, the woman to do the cooking and the man to help with the perform ance. The trio led a sort of Huckle Fini existence, going they desired, stopping to fish, and up to the bank at night.

"It would be hard for the average person to understand the attraction such an entertainment, poor at the best, would have for the people who live along the banks of the stream. In many cases a railroad does not come within fifty miles of them, and about the only amusement they have is to watch the steam packets going up and down the river. The majority of them never saw a circus, and few of them have ever ocen many smallest theatre. Ackerman's show with day at the ends, and I have with its merry-go-round, its ponies and known her to take out as much as tricks, set the rural denizens wild with delight. P. T. Barnum's name would not have been one-half as great a talisman as that of Ackerman. He absolutely owned the community wherever

"The prize of the whole combination was Jocko, the monkey. Ponies and dogs were ordinary domestic animals. but this simian, with its almost human face, was something irresistible. It master's shoulder, take off his cap, and make his tour of collection. Jocke was devoted to Ackerman, and was his constant companion. Ackerman never left the boat without taking his pet with him for Jocko would have been inconsolable in his master's absence. The monkey had more fidelity than a dog, s a most intelligent representative of his species.

"The houseboat continued down th river, and its approach was heralded mouth, for Ackerman de pended on a well-satisfied public as his advance agent. When the show left Devil's Fanding in April Ackerman was with it, but he did not appear at the next stop. The people asked for him, and Starr said that he had gone north on a packet to attend to some business in Southern Illinois. Several people who had seen the show further up the river came to see it again, and they pursued their inquiries, which were met with contradictory when it came to details. The actions of Sinrr and his wife grew more and more suspicious, and an investigation

was made.
"Finally the suspected pair were ar rested by the authorities of West Bat- piled up with gaudy blankets, clothing on Rouge parlsh, in which Devil's of all descriptions, tinued goods, clocks. Landing is located. The evidence was and vases, cheap "jewelry," and varieties of the control purely circumstantial. It was frue ous other commodities, Below these that Ackerman had not been heard of shelyes are the bins where the sugar. since he left the landing on that April flour, meal and coffee are kept. e certainly had not arrived at Cairo, whither Starr said that he the agricultural implements, plough

near the water's edge, all of which had dark stains on them, were brought for inspection. They were examined and analyzed by Professor Dosson of Louisiana State University, and he said that all of them, including the uxe, were smeared with human blood.

"Sixteen persons gave testimony at the trial, which took place during the month of September. Their evidence was damaging, but it practically proved nothing.

"The main witness was the monkey Had it not been for him it is doubtful if Starr and his wife would even have been arrested. He showed a tremen dons aversion to the couple, and would not allow them to come near him. He chattered and uttered shrill cries whenever he saw them. He sometimes ingged furiously at his chain and gnushed his teeth in impotent rage when they were in his presence. Knowing the love Jocko had for Ackerman, the officials considered that his action had the greatest significance, and some even averred that he had een a witness of the cri

"To cap the climax of this strange proceeding, the monkey was locked up in a cell at the parish fall the same as a human witness. He was kept there until the trial came off, and no one who was present at that time hesitates to say that his was the testimo ny that placed the noose around Starr's neck and condemned his female ac complice to a life term in prison. The poor little brute, handicapped by reason of his dumbness, did not fuil ivenge his master. He was brought nto the court room, dressed in his scarlet coat and cap, just as when he used to make the rounds taking pen-nies from the spectators in the show lays on the river. It was all the sheriff could do to restrain him from leapng on Starr and his wife as soon as

his little eyes rested on them.
"These actions decided the case. The jury listened to the arguments of the counsel for both sides until late at night, and went to the room for the They surprised all by returnverdict of guilty as charged within a few minutes. The judge con-vened the court on the following day: and pronounced sentence. The was sentenced to be hanged, and the woman was given a life term in the

"A son-in-law of Ackerman came down from the north to attend the trial, and the estate of the murdered man was taken in charge by the pro bate court. The merry-go-round, the dogs, ponies, and the faithful monkey were disposed of at auction. I believe that Ackerman's son-in-law got the lit tle fellow, but I am not certain of that. It seems rather strange that so re markable a case should have attracted so little attention throughout the coun-

#### EASY LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

When the Pamily is Out of Money Somebody Goes Out and Gets a Little Gold.

"When I was in the Olancho district. n Nicaragua, last month," said a vistor who is largely interested in mining in Central America, "I had an onportunity of seeing how the lazy nalives tap nature's till when they need

ome small change.
"Near our camp by the river was a hut occupied by a typical Honduranian family, consisting of husband and wife, grandfather and grandmother, and a dozen or so assorted children. The only one of the crowd who did inything except rest and smoke was the wife. At intervals of perhaps a would sally out with the family tinpan, erstwhile used for cooking, and proceed to an old placer digging on the river bank. There would squat, throw a few gourds full of dirt into the pap, fill it up with wa-

ter and begin the usual eigenlar motion gold washing. She was very skillful and would keep a little sheet of dirty water spraying over the edge like a miniature cataract. When the water was exhausted a few spoonfuls sand would be left in the bottom of the pan, and, spreading it out thin with a bit of stick, she would go over it grain by grain, looking for color Whenever she saw a speck of gold. she moistened the stick on her tongue and picked up the particle by adhe-sion. Each bit of the precious metal was sorted away in a quill, plugged liave quarter of an ounce in the course of one day. Usually her limit was about \$2, and when she got that she stopped. Then the head of the house would arise languidly and start for the neares store twelve miles away. Sometime he would trade the whole amount for whiskey, but as a rule he brought back tobacco, salt, meal or calico,

"There are hundreds of native families who live in exactly that manner in Olancho. Sometimes the woman will furnished the people something to talk be lucky enough to strike a rich pockabout for days to see him leap from his et, that will yield a dollar or more a pan, but they never dream of washing. it out at once and getting a stake. It simply means that they secure usual amount with less work." - New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### Trading in the Transvasi

Ordinarily the Transvaal trading store is of galvanized iron, upon which sity, making the air within almost unbearable. But the trader mind this. Dressed in a pair of trousers, a light pair of shoes and a flannel shirt, he reclines on a convenient part of the counter, and with the aid of his pipe passes the time until a customer arrives.

Should the customer be a white man. the storekeeper and he will as a rule retire into the little side room for a of glasses will be produced. Should he, on the other hand, be a native, the trader will glance at him easually, and, without moving, will ask him what he wants. He does this because Kaffirs often want something which they know the storekeeper has not got. The shelves in the back of the shop are ous other commodities. Below these Outside the store, on the stoop, are

was going. An axo with blood on it was found in the horseboat. Thirs all sizes and descriptions, that are too from the scall which was towed be hind the craft and a bush take high way.

### NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMER-OUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Liberty of Guests-A Girl's Reading-Unusual Evening Wraps-Reviva of Old

#### Liberty of Quests.

The ideal hostess is she who permits ner guests some mensure of local option or of individual liberty. She does not insist on their accompanying her on excursions to which they do not want to go: neither does she remain at iome with them if she discovers they are only accepting out of politeness. If she is unsuccessful in ascertaining what the visitors prefer in the way of being entertained, she has the grace to eave them to their own devices. The schedule of the day is laid out at breakfast, if not the evening before, Those who do not care to drive or sail re allowed "the liberty of the sub ect," as they say in England. A too by no means afraid to use it. strenuous hospitality is a terror to its victim. There is a happy medium be-tween being a "whipper-in" and a negectful hostess - Baltimore News

#### A Girl's Reading.

A wise mother will be careful tha her daughter's reading is such as will foster any unnatural sentiment or emotion. The moral effect of so much senimental reading is frequently something to be grievously deplored, and as to its influence upon the intellect many ersons attribute their loss of memory to this alone. It seems almost unnecessary to state that one who is an habi tual and confirmed novel reader will soon-cease to possess a trained or cultured mind, no matter how gifted an intellect, was given him to begin with. To the brain thoroughly besotted with sentimental fletion, study, deep reading and deep thinking will soon become impossibilities, and few habits are Try and lack of punctuality, any of which traits will seriously mar the hap-pluess of domestic life. - Trained Motherhood.

#### Unusual Evening Wraps.

n shape. They have boleros of panue from beneath which the material of the skirt flows out in accordion pleats. Fichus around the shoulders are effective and the soft lace or chiffon of which they are made makes a pleasing contrast to the velvet, guiding nurse, who will go about where at pure or brocade of the wrap itself. Pink tention is needed and relieve the started chiffon, veiled with a new spiky jet. forms a striking opera cloak with ornamental duties of bringing flowers flounces and scarfs of Brussels lace applique. A long wrap of black satin is a girl-can go and have what she needs slashed at the sides with white sating as a matter of course, without feeling with frills of duchesse lace, ermins forms epaulets and borders the already working to the limit of he flaring collar of white satin, veiled strength. with rose chiffon. A flaring flounce of white satin, according pleated rose will no longer have this bugbear to con-chiffon and duchesse lace, headed by ermine, finishes the bottom of the long

#### Revival of Old Fashjons.

What funny old fashions are being revived. One that is coming in again s that of looping the skirts up into orizontal tolds around—the with perpendicular drawstrings. Skirts of this description will soon be worn in this country. They are already on streets in Paris. Every grown girl's mother can remember when they mantel covers than anything else I can think of. When they "arrive," though, they will no doubt be considered beautiful. The looped up skirt is a very noticeable part of a blue velvet gown that is quaint in every particular. The yoke and sleeves are of cloth heavily kitchen the special food needed by a embroidered with light and dark blue patient can be cooked easily and quick silk. The skirt is in tunic form, cut out at the bottom in umbrella points that fall over a lambrequin drapery at the bottom. The drapery is gathered onto the foundation skirt. It is bordered with chenille fringe, matching the blue of the gown. The corsage, made onto a tight lining, is laid in horizontal folds from the bust to the waist and ie back and front. A lambrequin drapery of blue velvet covers the edges of the very deep yoke and passes over the shoulders. Like the bottom of the skirt, it is edged with fringe. There is no escaping it. It is sure to be inflicted upon us in a very short while.-Chicago Times-Herald.

#### Spare the Little Ones,

Don't poke fun at your ugly duckling, Better for that unfortunate is the fond, foolish mother who thinks her goosen swan, for the little ones bave feelings too often lacerated by teasing words spoken in lest. "We're going to build an

for Nellie's feet," brought forth roars of laughter from thoughtless brothers while the diminutive victim writhed in vain efforts to hide her overgrown pedal extremities, blinking at the tears of wounded pride that would not be restrained. "Toothless Miggins" was the name given to another youngster at the unbecoming period of teething for the second time, and who finally became so sensitive on the subject as to dread a meal away from home when her ability to musticate her food might be

with the wisdom of added years; but oh! so big to the baby feelings they

"Did you ever see such a clumsy child?" said an exasperated mother. declare I believe she stumbles over the figures in the carpet." And the grows more clumsy in her efforts to avoid chair legs and footstools ingeniously lying in wait for her, and grows up an awkward, nugainly woman, whom a few judicious words, instead of contant Tault finding, might bave made graceful.

Everything is comparative in this world. Molebilis to "grown ups" are mountains to little folks, and surely heir small feelings are as sensitive as their elders' and as worthy of consider ration.—New York Herald

#### A Woman Policeman. The last occupation that one would

xpect-a woman-to-take a fancy for ts that of a policeman. Yet in Honelali, there is a young woman who is greatly esteened as one of the most expadde coor of black talle and two jet has a large coalers of the local coastability force.

It was not poverty nor any other un-favorable circumstance that caused her o become an officer of the law, say, the London Mail. In fact, the honor was not forced upon her in any way, but she rather went out of her sphere

o solicit it. Her name is Helen Wilder, and she is the daughter and heiress of a multi-millionaire who has made his vas wealth out of Hawalian sugar. Her age is twenty-three, and she is re-nowned for her beauty no less than for the other good qualities which have made her so popular in the Hawalian

capital. Miss Wilder has a tender regard for both children and animals, and it was a desire to be able to afford legal protection to her human and brute friends that prompted her to seek an appoint ment on the police force of Honolulu She is a mounted officer, and either or her breast or on her soft felt hat she wears the silver star that denotes her novel calling. As arms she carries a evolver, and it is whispered that she is

Last June this dashing woman noliceman rather astonished the captain of a steamship which had put into port at Honolulu, It had been reported that he had illtreated his children and Miss Wilder boldly boarded the ship to investigate the matter. She found that for some trivial offence the captain had imprisoned the youngsters for several days in a stateroom and kept them n a diet of bread and water. For this act of cruelty she promptly ordered the protesting captain ashore, and marched ilm straight to durance vile to await is trial before the local magistrate

#### Care of Invalid Students. This season is marked by a definite effort in two colleges to make better

porarily ill. It is a matter which requires attention, for the state of things in some of our women's colleges is far from Ideal. The normal girl student is sometimes seems to take more time than she has to spare. Her day is filled from one end to the other. Yet if her roommate falls sick it is she who must bear the brant of caring for the patient unless the invalid is so seri ously ill as to need to go to a hospital. If the slege lasts four or five days, the Some of the evening wraps are three well girl begins to look tired and hol-quarter length and look like tea gowns low-eyed. She is not strong enough to take the extra care, and her roommate from fretting over the trouble she is making, probably delays her own recovery. There is no provision for nurs ing in a college curriculum, and what ought to be provided is either a visit-ing nurse, who will go about where atdents of care, allowing them only to The that she is imposing tasks on se

After next fall, the Vassar student water, of Poughkeepsic, appreciating this need of the college, has given money for an infirmary. It is to be a rial of her father, Charles w Swift, for many years a trustee of the college. He was also a friend and advisor of Matthew Vassar, and was instrumental in helping him decide to build a college for women. It is ex-pected that ground will be broken for the infirmary in a few days. Only the foundations will be laid now. The building will be completed-during the were worn before. They remind me spring and summer and will be ready more of old-fashloned lambrequins and for the students when they return next

Wellesley has been fortunate enough to have a hospital-ward, but it has been improved this year by the tion of a diet kitchen, under the direction of Mrs. E. B. Sherrard. In this kitchen the special food needed by a ly. It has all the latest appliances for preserving food and preparing it. Elecoutside of its special use, the kitchen will be of interest to the students, because of the novelties it contains.

Side, pompadour and empire combs

shell and with rhinestones. White velvet as well as soft white breitschwanz will be used for the crowns of fur-trimmed toques and tur bans for the winter.

slightly deeper than that of Parma violet, and much like the amethyst are the Ophelia and pansy dyes that will be so popular in costume cloths and millinery this winter. New ulsters are made of large Eng-

Damson again appears, the purple

lish plaids, a pale and a deep shade of green, reseda, and violet, fawn-color, and Roman blue, almond, with two distinct shades of brown, or three tints in gray being favorite color mixtures.

Among the extravagant frivolities of the season are fur negligee, slippers finished with big lace bows and a diamond beaded pin, which is much more fashionable than a buckle. Others are

of velvet trimmed with fur. The waterproof dress cloths are appropriate and stylish, not alone for utility gowns, rainy-day suits, or cycling, They are desirable also for tailor-made costumes of every description to be orn the entire winter season

Two or three beautiful shades in green and blue, the tawny browns called Slam, and the richer russet tints, with a gleam of gold in them, known as Cleopatra, are among the most attractive colors in broadcloth, ladies' cloth, and similar elegant wool fabrics used for hardsome tailor costumes.

The craze for tight flannel walsts is directly, responsible for the revival of the old-time jersey. It is among us again, in black and colors, rivaling th snug little shirt waist that every one has learned to like. The jerseys are fastened in front or at one side, while the tight unlined waists, that really fit quite as smoothly as the Jerseys do, continue to be buttoned in the back,

A prominent French milliner has re-introduced the bow of 1815. It has two small, upright loops and the long broad trimmed ends. long chou of shaded tulle, which is the most fashionable trimming for a fur toque. Toques of shirred and stitched lvet in all light shades are fashion

#### GREAT SEA THOROUGHPARE.

#### t is Illuminated More Completely Than Many City Streets,

Mariners about our English coasts, says the London Mall, have the sea marked out for them into roads and treets as definite and obvious as Picmillly or the Strand. It is only by extreme negligence or by an absolute unforeseen combination of adverse circumstances that a ship can lose its way nowadays when it is within tweny or thirty miles of the English coast

The greatest sea road in the whole world is the Swin Deep, at the mouth of the Thames. It is not too much to say that every foot of it is surveyed and marked down on the chart. It is lighted more completely than many city thoroughfares, and to the sailor it more homelike and familiar than the Commercial road or the Whitechanel High street.

Down this great high road of the sea much of the trade of the world is carried. Ships from the farthest parts of the world patrol it day and night in an endless procession, bringing goods to London or taking English products o distant lands. As the traveler steams down the

Phames between the low mud reaches beyond Gravesend, his first glimpse of the wonderful system of lights which guides the ships is obtained at Southread. A red light shines out over the wat-

er, and it is a warning that the

journey is nearly finished, and that win street is near at hand. Tom Hood immortalized the Nore in poem called the "Little Buoy at the Nore," but he had nothing to say about one of the Liost famous of our English lightships. The "Nore light," as the sailors call it, is at the very entrance to the great highway. It shows a white light, which revolves every half

niuute Every lighthouse and lightship has its own particular and distinguishable ystem of signaling its name. ample, the next light in Swin street is seven miles from the Nore and is called the "Mouse" light.

In order that there may be no confuion between the two ships the Mouse ship shows a green light, which revolves every twenty seconds, and which is visible for exactly ten miles. t is also provided with a foghorn which is blown by compressed air, and is said to have the most unpleasant voice in the whole channel.

These lightships provide the princial illumination of Swin street. In daytime each one carries a cone of iron pars of different shapes in the place where the lamp is hoisted at night, and, moreover, the name of the ship is painted upon its side in colossal white

letters. rious lights in Swin street is known as the Maplin light. It is at the edge of the dangerous flat known as the Maplin and Foulness sands. These sands dry at low water, and extend for setenteen miles along the coast. It was found impossible to/build solid masonry upon the shifting surface, and o the famous Maplin light has been built upon an enormous erection of

It is one of the most conspicuous sights in Swin street, for it appears to be rising straight up out of the middle of the sea. The light is what is known is a red "occulting" light. Every half minute it is hidden by a revolution of.

the lantern behind a steel shutter. There are many of these "occulting" lights in Swin street, and it is often a welcome sight to see one of them flash out of the dark, explaining with absolute certainty the exact position of the ship in the channel. The smallest lights of all the many colored illuminitions are those at the head of the buoys which mark out the various safe pass as for ships. These burn night and day, and the light is produced from ordinary gas. The great buoysmany of them from fifteen to twenty feet high-are hollow and filled with gas, which burns continually from a

lamp at the top.
Often the traveler in Swin street may see a curious, slowly moving vesel with a great tank on the deck, moving from buoy to buoy. This is the with fresh gas at stated intervals. It may be called the lamplighter of the

#### QUEER POST-OFFICES.

#### One Discovered at a Peep-Hole Connected With a Gambling-House.

Post Office inspectors find some queer things in their journeys. The Post. Office at Chicago Ridge, which has just been discontinued, was one of hese. It was established in July, and when the Government inspector for the district, in making his regular rounds last month, tried to visit it he was unable at first to find any office at all. There was nothing at the address given on the records which resembled a Post Office. Finally he pounded on the front door of the two-story building, intending to make an when to his surprisea slide was slipped back from a peep-hole, such as is em-ployed at the entrance of Western gambling houses, and a voice within asked what he wanted. The inspector replied that he was looking for the Post Office, but had evidently made a mistake. The person inside corrected him, saying that this was the Post Office, and asking whose mail he wanted. The inspector said he wanted to go in, but the reply was that this would be impossible.

By this time the man inside had opened the door a little, and was barring the entrance with his body. "I am a Post Office inspector, and I am going in," said the officer, and thereupon he brushed the other man aside and mounted the stairs. On the second story he found a full-fledged factory for the manufacture of gambling apparatus. He learned that the people of the community had never been able to get into the building, but had been supplied with their neall by some one who brought it from the upper story and passed it through the hole in the door - New York Post

Asstongly one haif of the rubber proof of the forests along the Amazon goes to the United States, most of the deamers, whatves and banking houses in the region belong to the English.